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OUR REFERENCE CF/008/5799/PNG

YOUR REFERENCE

The Comptroller,
The Patent Office,
State House,
66/71 High Holborn,
London,
WC1R 4TP

6 July 1988

Sir,

re : European Patent Application 88 306 071.7
ICI Americas Inc.

We have noticed a minor clerical error in this application which was filed on 4th July.

In line 8 on page 79 and line 8 on page 80, and, correspondingly, in line 2 on page 11 and in line 17 on page 12, for example, "R^{8}" should read "R^{C}". (The correct wording is apparent from the last lines on pages 13 and 16, for example). We would ask that this obvious inconsistency be rectified at the appropriate moment.

We are, Sir,
Your Obedient Servants,

Elkington - Fife

c.c. Receiving Section
EPO, Hague

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The Comptroller,
The Patent Office,
State House,
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28 July 1988

Sir,

re : European Patent Application 88 306 071.7
ICI Americas Inc.

This application was filed on 4th July and it has not yet been confirmed that the papers have reached the Receiving Section.

Another minor clerical error has just come to our attention. For consistency with line 17 on page 24, the second line under the first formula on page 84 should read as follows:

"....represent hydrogen, alkyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, alkyl sulfonyl methyl or ....".

We would ask that this obvious error be corrected as appropriate in due course.

We are, Sir,
Your Obedient Servants

c.c. Receiving Section
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ELKINGTON AND FIFE

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2 November 1988

REGISTERED

Attn. Receiving Section

Dear Sirs,

re : European Patent Application 88 306 071.7
ICI Americas Inc.

We regret that a further minor clerical error has just been brought to our attention.

For consistency with page 6, about line 10, the first line on page 86 should read as follows:

"...to 5 methyl groups; or R^3 represents hydroxyl and R^1, R^2, R^4, R^5 and R^6 independently represent hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl;..."

We would ask that this obvious error be corrected as appropriate in due course.

Yours faithfully

Clive Froud
European Patent Attorney
Elkington and Fife

(19) Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets

(11) Publication number: **0 298 680**
A2

(12) EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

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Three requests for correction of the description and claims have been filed pursuant to Rule 88 EPC. A decision on the requests will be taken during the proceedings before the Examining Division (Guidelines for Examination in the EPO, A-V, 2.2).

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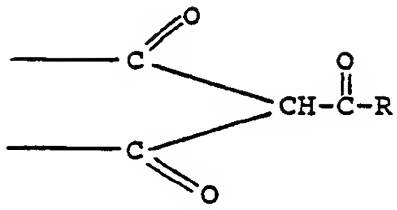
(54) Herbicidal compositions of acylated 1,3-dicarbonyl herbicides and antidotes therefor.

(57) A herbicidal composition characterised in that it comprises a herbicidally effective amount of an acylated 1,3-dicarbonyl compound corresponding to the following general formula:

EP 0 298 680 A2



or a tautomeric form thereof wherein R represents a substituted aromatic moiety; and a non-phytotoxic antidotally-effective amount of a compound selected from amides of haloalkanoic acids, aromatic oxime derivatives, thiazole carboxylic acids and derivatives thereof and 1,8-naphthalic anhydride, the weight ratio of herbicide component:antidote component being from 0.1:1 to 30:1 is disclosed, as is the production and use thereof.

HERBICIDAL COMPOSITIONS OF ACYLATED 1,3-DICARBONYL HERBICIDES AND ANTIDOTES THEREFOR

This invention relates to acylated 1,3-dicarbonyl herbicides and antidotes therefor and also to production and methods of use thereof.

An herbicide is a compound which adversely controls or modifies plant growth, e.g., killing, retarding, defoliating, desiccating, regulating, stunting, tillering, stimulating and dwarfing. The term "plant" refers to all physical parts of a plant, including seeds, seedlings, saplings, roots, tubers, stems, stalks, foliage, and fruits. "Plant growth" includes all phases of development from seed germination to natural or induced cessation of life.

Herbicides are generally used to control or eradicate weed pests. They have gained a high degree of commercial success because it has been shown that such control can increase crop yield and reduce harvesting costs.

The most popular methods of herbicide application include: preplant incorporation into the soil; in-furrow application to seeds and surrounding soil; pre-emergence surface treatment of seeded soil; post-emergence treatment of the plant and soil; and preplant seed treatment.

A manufacturer of an herbicide generally recommends a range of application rates and concentrations calculated to maximise weed control. The range of rates varies from approximately 0.01 to 50 pounds per acre (0.0111 to 56 kilograms per hectare [kg/ha]), and is usually in the range of from 0.1 to 25 pounds per acre (0.112 to 28 Kg/ha). The term "herbicidally effective amount" describes an amount of an herbicide compound which adversely controls or modifies plant growth. The actual amount used depends upon several considerations, including particular weed susceptibility and overall cost limitations.

An important factor influencing the usefulness of a given herbicide is its selectivity towards crops. In some cases, a beneficial crop is susceptible to the effects of the herbicide. In addition, certain herbicidal compounds are phytotoxic to some weed species but not to others. To be effective, an herbicide must cause minimal damage (preferably no damage) to the beneficial crop while maximizing damage to weed species which infest the locus of the crop.

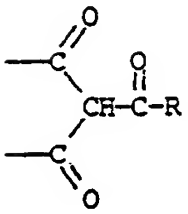
To preserve the beneficial aspects of herbicide use and to minimize crop damage, many herbicide antidotes have been prepared. These antidotes reduce or eliminate damage to the crop without substantially impairing the damaging effect of the herbicide on weed species. See, for example, U.S. Patents 4,021,224, 4,021,229 and 4,230,874.

The precise mechanism by which an antidote reduces herbicidal crop injury has not been established. An antidote compound may be a remedy, interferent, protectant, or antagonist. As used herein, "antidote" describes a compound which has the effect of establishing herbicide selectivity, i.e., continue herbicidal phytotoxicity to weed species by the herbicide, and reduced or non-phytotoxicity to the cultivated crop species. The term "antidotally effective amount" describes an amount of an antidote compound which counteracts to some degree a phytotoxic response of a beneficial crop to an herbicide.

Acylated 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds have been found to be very effective herbicides with broad general herbicidal activity against a wide range of plant species. The method of controlling vegetation with the compounds comprises applying an herbicidally effective amount of the compounds, usually with an inert carrier, to the area where herbicidal control is desired. However, the herbicidal acylated 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds have been found in some instances to adversely affect or interfere with the cultivation of a variety of crops. Therefore, the effective use of these herbicides for controlling weeds in the presence of such crops is further enhanced by, or may require in many instances, the addition of an antidotally effective amount of a compound, which is antidotally effective with the herbicide.

It has now been discovered that certain compounds when used in an antidotally effective amount are effective antidotes for the protection of a variety of crops from adverse herbicidal injury or the reduction of adverse herbicidal injury caused by the use an an herbicidally effective amount of an acylated 1,3-dicarbonyl carbocyclic or heterocyclic herbicidal compound.

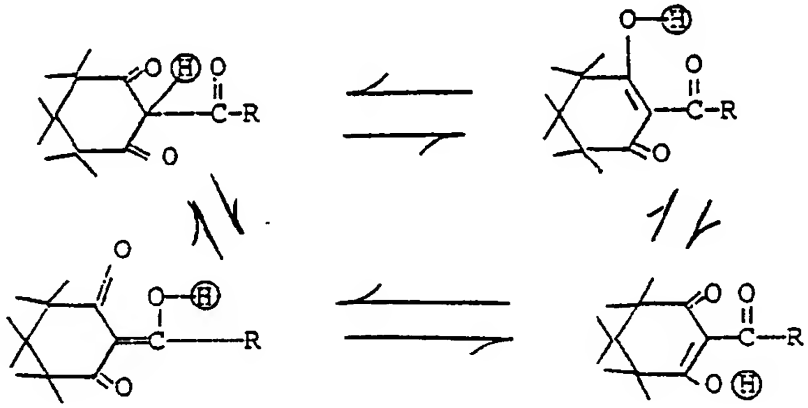
The acylated 1,3-dicarbonyl herbicide compounds of this invention are contained within and correspond to the following general formula



(A)

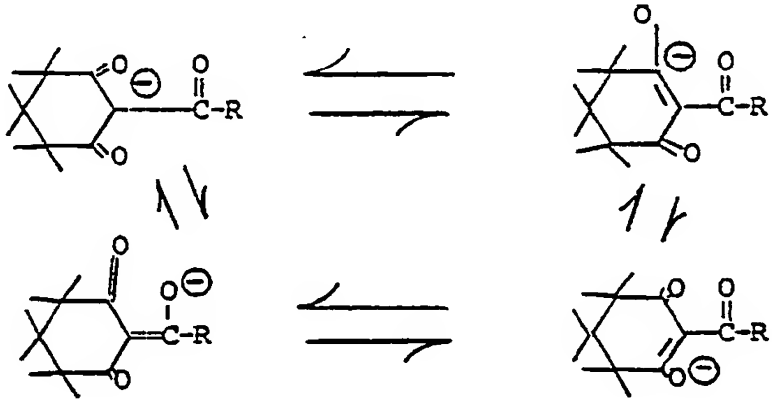
in which R is a group as hereinafter defined (and may generally be an optionally substituted aromatic moiety). Compounds of this type have been described in a number of references as being useful, for instance, as chemical intermediates and/or pesticides. The undefined remainder of the molecule represented in Formula A, which includes the dicarbonyl group, has a generally cyclical structure. In particular, the cyclical structure which is the cyclical 1,3-dicarbonyl group including a 5- to 6-member ring, which may be carbocyclic or heterocyclic which may be further optionally substituted with one or more aromatic groups.

Tautomerism is possible in the herbicide carbocyclic or heterocyclic compounds of this invention. For example, the cyclic 1,3-dicarbonyl containing herbicide compounds of this invention can have the following four structural formulae because of tautomerism:



wherein the undefined substituents are as defined hereinafter. Similar tautomerism is observed for corresponding heterocyclic compounds.

The circled proton on each of the four tautomers is reasonably labile. These protons are acidic and can be removed by a base to give a salt having an anion of the following four resonant forms

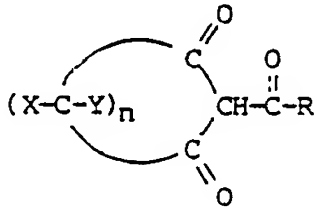


wherein the undefined further substituents are as herein below defined.

Examples of cations of these bases are inoganic cations such as alkali metals, e.g. lithium, sodium, and

as substituted ammonium sulfonium or phosphonium wherein the substituent is an aliphatic or aromatic group.

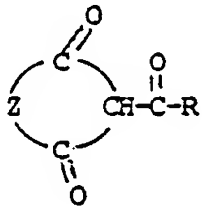
Acylated carbocyclic 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds of this type have the general structure



(B)

in which R is an optionally substituted aromatic moiety as hereinafter defined and n is 2 or 3, preferably 3. The ring can be unsubstituted (all X and Y groups are hydrogen), or one or more hydrogen atoms may be replaced by aliphatic, aromatic, heterocyclic or alkylene groups, particularly hydrocarbyl groups. Examples of such hydrocarbyl groups are alkyl, particularly lower alkyl, phenyl, and C_2-C_5 alkylene groups such as dimethylene, trimethylene and the like, in which case the compounds have a spiro structure. The carbocyclic ring may be saturated or unsaturated, containing an olefinic bond linking the 4- and 5-carbon atoms.

Acylated heterocyclic 1,3-dicarbonyl herbicide compounds of this invention have the general formula

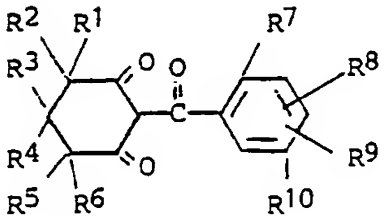


(I)

in which R is as defined herein Z is a chain which contains 2 or 3 ring atoms at least one of which is nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur. Nitrogen atoms in such rings may be unsubstituted or may be substituted by a C_1-C_4 alkyl group. Carbon atoms in such rings may be unsubstituted or may be substituted similarly to those in the carbocyclic compounds described above. Where possible, heterocyclic rings may be saturated or unsaturated.

Examples of heterocyclic 1,3-dicarbonyl structures include, for instance, barbituric acid derivatives, hydroxypyrones, 3,5-dioxotetrahydropyrans and -thiopyrans, cyclical oxolactones, cyclical oxothiolactones and oxalactams.

One particular class of herbicide compounds is that in which the dicarbonyl compound is an optionally sustituted cyclohexanedione and the acylating group is a substituted benzoyl moiety. That is, R in Formula B above is substituted phenyl. In general, these compounds have the formula



(II)

in which

R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5 and R^6 are independently hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl or

R^1 or R^3 is $R_aO\overset{O}{\overset{\|}{C}}$ - in which

R_a is C_1-C_4 alkyl;

phenyl, optionally substituted by from 2 to 5 methyl groups; or R^3 is hydroxyl and R^1, R^2, R^4, R^5 and R^6 are independently hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl;

or in which R^1 and R^2, or R^3 and R^4, taken together are C_2-C_5 alkylene (such compounds have a spiro structure);

R^7 is halogen (chlorine, bromine, iodine or fluorine); cyano; C_1-C_4 alkyl; C_1-C_4 haloalkyl, R_kSO_n in which R_k is C_1-C_4 alkyl and n = 0, 1 or 2; C_1-C_4 alkoxy; or nitro;

R^8, R^9 and R^{10} independently are hydrogen or substituents including halogen; C_1-C_4 alkyl; C_1-C_4 alkoxy, trifluoromethoxy; cyano; nitro; C_1-C_4 haloalkyl; C_1-C_4 alkylthio; phenoxy; or substituted phenoxy in which the substituent is halogen or halomethyl or both;

$R_bS(O)n$ in which n is 0, 1 or 2; and R_b is C_1-C_4 alkyl, C_1-C_4 haloalkyl, phenyl or benzyl,

R_c-C(=O)-NH- on which R_c is C_1-C_4 alkyl,

- NR_dR_e in which R_d and R_e independently are hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl,

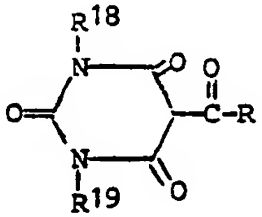
$R_fC(O)$- in which R_f is hydrogen, C_1-C_4 alkyl, C_1-C_4 haloalkyl or C_1-C_4 alkoxy;

$SO_2NR_gR_h$ in which R_g and R_h independently are hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl;

or R^8 and R^9 taken together form a ring structure with two adjacent carbon atoms of the phenyl ring to which they are attached.

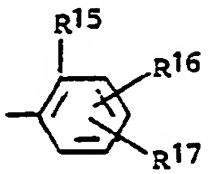
Compounds of this type, with various substituents on either or both of the cyclohexane or phenyl rings are disclosed in: European Patent Application, Publication No. 90262; the following copending United States patent applications, assigned to the Assignee herewith, and entitled "Certain 2-(2-Substituted Benzoyl)-1,3-Cyclohexanediones", Serial No. 634,408, filed July 31, 1984; Serial No. 640,791, filed Aug. 17, 1984; Serial No. 752,702, filed July 8, 1985; and Serial No. 722,593, filed Sept. 5, 1985; the following U.S. patent applications assigned to the Assignee hereof, Serial No. 683,900, filed Dec. 20, 1984 and Serial No. 802,135, filed Nov. 29, 1985, entitled "Certain 2-(2-Nitrobenzoyl)-1,3-Cyclohexanediones"; Serial No. 683,899, filed Dec. 20, 1984, entitled "Certain 2-(2'-Cyanobenzoyl)-1,3-Cyclohexanediones"; Serial No. 683,898, filed Dec. 20, 1984 and Serial No. 802,133, filed Nov. 29, 1985, entitled "Certain 2-(2'-Substituted Benzoyl)-1,3-Cyclohexanediones"; Serial No. 683,884, filed Dec. 20, 1984 and Serial No. 802,134, filed Nov. 29, 1985, entitled "Certain 2-(2'-Alkylbenzoyl)-1,3-Cyclohexanediones" (all these patent applications relating to compounds which are herbicidal): and Japanese Patent Applications (Publication Nos.) 51/13750 and 51/13755 of Nippon Soda K.K., which disclose some compounds of this type as intermediates for herbicides. The disclosures of these documents are hereby incorporated herein.

Some specific types of such acylated heterocyclic 1,3-dicarbonyl herbicide compounds include: barbituric acid derivatives such as those of the formula IV



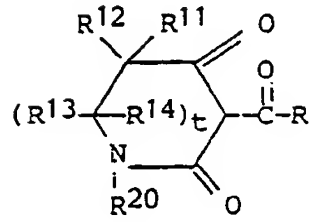
(IV)

in which R^{18} and R^{19} are hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl and R is substituted phenyl such as



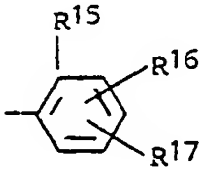
in which R^{15}, R^{16} and R^{17} are as defined hereinafter. Such compounds are described, for instance, in copending, commonly assigned United States patent application 872,068, filed June 9, 1986; entitled "Certain S-(2-Substituted Benzoyl)-Barbituric Acids, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated herein;

oxolactams such as those having the formula V



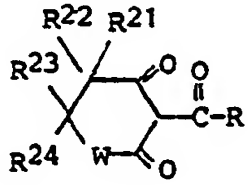
(V)

in which R^{11}-R^{14} and R^{20} are independently hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl, or R^{11} and R^{12} together are C_2-C_5 alkylene, t is 0 or 1 and R is substituted phenyl such as



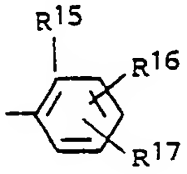
in which R^{15} is hydrogen; halogen; C_1-C_2 alkyl; C_1-C_2 alkoxy; nitro; cyano; C_1-C_2 haloalkyl; or R_mSO_n wherein R_m is C_1-C_2 alkyl and n is 0, 1 or 2; trifluoromethyl or difluoromethyl; or trifluoromethoxy or difluoromethoxy. Preferably R^{15} is chlorine, bromine, C_1-C_2 alkyl, C_1-C_2 alkoxy, trifluoromethyl, cyano, nitro, C_1-C_2 alkyl, C_1-C_2 alkoxy, trifluoromethyl, cyano, nitro, C_1-C_2 alkylthio or C_1-C_2 alkylsulfonyl; and R^{16} and R^{17} independently are (1) hydrogen, (2) halogen; (3) C_1-C_4 alkyl; (4) C_1-C_4 alkoxy; (5) trifluoromethoxy; (6) cyano; (7) nitro; (8) C_1-C_4 haloalkyl; (9) R^bSO_n- wherein n is the integer 0, 1 or 2; and R^b is (a) C_1-C_4 alkyl; (b) C_1-C_4 alkyl substituted with halogen or cyano; (c) phenyl; or (d) benzyl. Such compounds are disclosed, for instance, in copending, commonly assigned U.S. application 871,973, filed June 9, 1986, entitled "Certain 3-(Benzoyl-4-Oxolactams" the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference;

Herbicidal oxolactones and oxothiolactones within this invention such as those having the formula VI



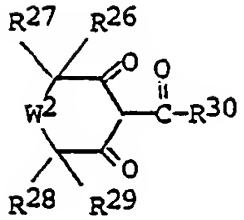
(VI)

in which R^{21}-R^{24} are independently hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl; or R_{21} and R^{22} together are C_2-C_5 alkylene; or R^{23} and R^{24} together are C_2-C_5 alkylene; or R^{21} and R^{23} together form a bond, and R is substituted phenyl such as



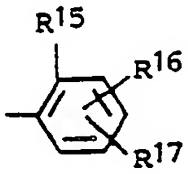
in which R^{15}-R^{17} are as defined above; and W is oxygen or sulfur. When R^{21} and R^{23} together form a bond, the compounds contain an unsaturated heterocyclic ring. Such compounds are disclosed, for instance, in copending, commonly assigned U.S. application 871,975, filed June 9, 1986; entitled "Certain 4-Oxo-Benzoyl-Valerolactones and Thiolactones", the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated herewith;

dioxotetrahydropyrans and -thiopyrans such as those having the formula VII



(VII)

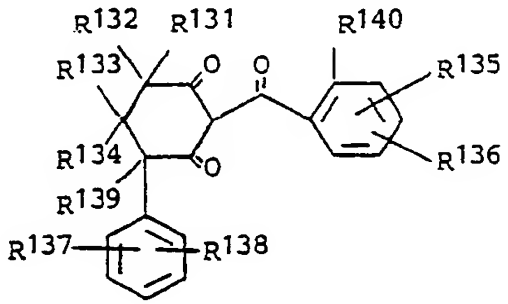
in which R^{26}-R^{29} are independently hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl or R^{26} and R^{27} together are C_2-C_5 alkylene, or R^{28} and R^{29} together are C_2-C_5 alkylene; W^2 is oxygen, sulfur or sulfonyl and R^{30} is substituted phenyl such as



in which R^{15}-R^{17} are as previously defined. Such compounds are described, for instance, in copending, commonly assigned U.S. application 872,080, filed September 9, 1986, entitled "Certain Substituted 4-Benzoyl-3,5-Oxotetrahydropyrans and Thiopyrans".

Another embodiment of this invention is an herbicidal composition comprising a 2-(2-substituted benzoyl)-4-(substituted or unsubstituted phenyl) cyclohexanedione and an antidote with an inert carrier therefor. The 1,3-cyclohexanedione moiety is preferably substituted with groups hereinafter defined. The benzoyl and cyclohexanedione moieties can be further substituted.

Within the scope of this embodiment are compounds in which R in Formula B above is a substituted phenyl. In general, these compounds have the formula VIII:



(VIII)

wherein

R^{140} is halogen; C_1-C_2 alkyl; C_1-C_2 alkoxy; trifluoromethoxy; or difluoromethoxy; nitro; cyano; C_1-C_2 haloalkyl, R^aSO_n- wherein n is 0 or 2; and R^a is C_1-C_2 alkyl; trifluoromethyl or difluoromethyl. Of particular interest are compounds in which R^{140} is chlorine, bromine, C_1-C_2 alkyl, C_1-C_2 alkoxy, trifluoromethyl, cyano, nitro, C_1-C_2 alkylthio or C_1-C_2 alkylsulfonyl; more preferable chlorine, nitro, methyl, trifluoromethyl or methylsulfonyl;

R^{131} is hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl;

R^{132} is hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl;

R^{131} and R^{132} hydrogen or C_2-C_5 alkylene;

R^{133} is hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl;

R^{134} is hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl;

R^{133} and R^{134} together are C_2-C_5 alkylene;

R^{135}, R^{136}, R^{137} and R^{138} independently are (1) hydrogen; (2) chlorine, fluorine or bromine; (3) C_1-C_4 alkyl; (4) C_1-C_4 alkoxy; (5) trifluoromethoxy; (6) cyano; (7) nitro; (8) C_1-C_4 haloalkyl; (9) R^bSO_n- wherein n is the integer 0, 1 or 2; and

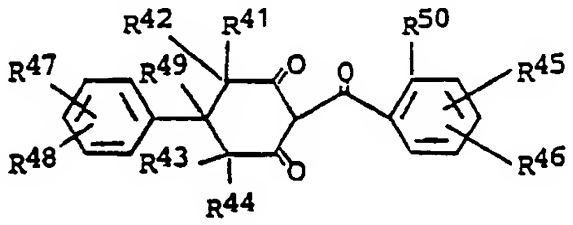
R^b is (a) C_1-C_4 alkyl;
(b) C_1-C_4 alkyl substituted with halogen or cyano;
(c) phenyl; or
(d) benzyl;
(10) -NR^cR^d wherein
R^c and R^d independently are hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl;
(11) $R^eC(O)$- wherein R^e is C_1-C_4 alkyl or C_1-C_4 alkoxy;
(12) -$SO_2NR^cR^d$ wherein R^c and R^d are as defined; or
(13) -$N(R^c)C(O)R^d$ wherein R^e and R^d are as defined; and
R^{139} is hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl.

Preferably R^{135} is in the 3-position and R^{135} and R^{137} are hydrogen, chlorine, fluorine, trifluoromethyl, cyano, C_1-C_4 alkoxy or C_1-C_4 thioalkyl; or R^{135} and R^{137} are hydrogen and R^{136} and R^{138} are in the 4-position; wherein R^{136} and R^{138} are halogen, cyano, trifluoromethyl, or R^bSO_2 wherein R^b is C_1-C_4 alkyl or C_1-C_4 haloalkyl.

Compounds of this type are described in copending U.S. Application Serial No. 906,462. filed September 12, 1986.

Another embodiment of this invention is an herbicidal composition comprising an herbicidally active 2-(substituted benzoyl)-cyclohexanedione-1,3 and the acylating group is a substituted benzoyl moiety and an antidote with an inert carrier therefor. The 4- and 6-positions of the cyclohexanedione-1,3 moiety are preferably substituted with groups hereinafter defined, most preferably with hydrogen or methyl groups. The substituted benzoyl and cyclohexanedione-1,3 moieties can be further substituted.

Within the scope of this embodiment are the compounds in which R in Formula B, above, is substituted phenyl. In general, these compounds have the formula IX:



(IX)

wherein
R^{50} is halogen; C_1-C_2 alkyl; C_1-C_2 alkoxy; trifluoromethoxy or difluoromethoxy; nitro; cyano; C_1-C_2 haloalkyl; R^aSO_n- wherein n is 0 or 2; and R^a is C_1-C_2 alkyl; trifluromethyl; or difluoromethyl;
R^{41} is hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl;
R^{42} is hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl;
R^{41} and R^{42} together are C_2-C_5 alkylene;
R^{43} is hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl;
R^{44} is hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl;
R^{43} and R^{44} together are C_2-C_5 alkylene;
R^{45}, R^{46}, R^{47} and R^{48} independently are (1) hydrogen; (2) halogen selected from the group consisting of chlorine, fluorine or bromine; (3) C_1-C_4 alkyl; (4) C_1-C_4 alkoxy; (5) trifluoromethoxy; (6) cyano; (7) nitro; (8) C_1-C_4 haloalkyl; (9) R^bSO_n- wherein n is the integer 0, 1 or 2; and
R^b is (a) C_1-C_4 alkyl;
(b) C_1-C_4 alkyl substituted with halogen or cyano;
(c) phenyl; or
(d) benzyl;
(10) -NR^cR^d wherein
R^c and R^d independently are hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl;
(11) $R^eC(O)$- wherein R^e is C_1-C_4 alkyl or C_1-C_4 alkoxy;
(12) -$SO_2NR^cR^d$ wherein R^c and R^d are as defined; or
(13) -$N(R^c)C(O)R^d$ wherein R^e and R^d are as defined; and
R^{49} is hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl.

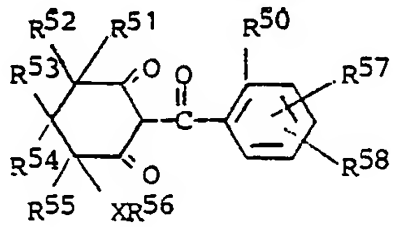
Of particular interest are compounds in which R^{45} is in the 3-position and R^{45} is hydrogen, chlorine, fluorine, trifluoromethyl, cyano, C_1-C_4 alkoxy or C_1-C_4 thioalkyl; or R^{45} is hydrogen; or R^{46} is in the 4-position; and R^{46} is halogen, cyano, trifluoromethyl, or R^bSO_2 wherein R^b is C_1-C_4 alkyl, preferably methyl

or C_1-C_4 haloalkyl, difluoromethyl or trifluoromethyl.

Compounds of this type are described in copending U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 906,461, filed September 12, 1986.

Another embodiment of this invention is an herbicidal composition comprising an herbicidally active 2-(2-substituted benzoyl)-4-(substituted oxy or substituted thio)-1,3-cyclohexanedione and an antidote with an inert carrier therefor. The 5- and 6-positions of the 1,3-cyclohexanedione moiety are preferably substituted with groups hereinafter defined, most preferably with hydrogen or methyl groups. The substituted benzoyl and cyclohexanedione moieties can be further substituted.

Within the scope of this embodiment are compounds having the following structural formula



(X)

wherein

X is oxy, thio, sulfinyl or sulfonyl;

R^{50} is halogen; C_1-C_2 alkyl; C_1-C_2 alkoxy, preferably methoxy; trifluoromethoxy; difluoromethoxy; nitro; cyano; C_1-C_2 haloalkyl; R^aSO_n- wherein n is 0 or 2, preferably 2 and R^a is C_1-C_2 alkyl; trifluoromethyl or difluoromethyl. Preferably, R^{50} is chlorine, bromine, C_1-C_2 alkyl, C_1-C_2 alkoxy, trifluoromethyl, cyano, nitro, C_1-C_2 alkylthio or C_1-C_2 alkylsulfonyl; more preferably chlorine, nitro, methyl, trifluoromethyl or methylsulfonyl,

R^{51} is hydrogen; C_1-C_4 alkyl; phenyl; or substituted phenyl;

R^{52} is hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl; or

R^{51} and R^{52} together are C_2-C_5 alkylene;

R^{53} is hydrogen; C_1-C_4 alkyl; phenyl; or substituted phenyl with the proviso that R^{51} and R^{53} are not both phenyl or substituted phenyl;

R^{54} is hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl;

R^{55} is hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl;

R^{56} is C_1-C_4 alkyl, C_1-C_4 haloalkyl, or phenyl and

R^{57} and R^{58} independently are (1) hydrogen; (2) halogen; (3) C_1-C_4 alkyl; (4) C_1-C_4 alkoxy; (5) trifluoromethoxy; (6) cyano; (7) nitro; (8) C_1-C_4 haloalkyl; (9) R^bSO_n- wherein n is the integer 0, 1 or 2; and R^b is (a) C_1-C_4 alkyl;

(b) C_1-C_4 alkyl substituted with halogen or cyano;

(c) phenyl; or

(d) benzyl;

(10) $-NR^cR^d$ wherein

R^c and R^d independently are hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl;

(11) $R^eC(O)$- wherein R^e is C_1-C_4 alkyl or C_1-C_4 alkoxy;

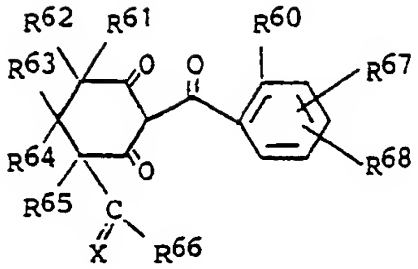
(12) $-SO_2NR^cR^d$ wherein R^c and R^d are as defined; or

(13) $-N(R^c)C(O)R^d$ wherein R^c and R^d are as defined.

Compounds of this type are described in copending U.S Patent Application Serial No. 919,280, filed Oct, 16,1986.

Another embodiment of this invention is an herbicidal composition comprising an herbicidally active 2-(2-substituted benzoyl)-4-(substituted imino, oximino or carbonyl)-1,3-cyclohexanedione and an antidote with an inert carrier therefor. The 5- and 6-positions of the 1,3-cyclohexanedione moiety are substituted with groups hereinafter defined, preferably with hydrogen or methyl groups. The benzoyl and imino, oximino or carbonyl moieties can be substituted.

Also embodied within the scope of this invention are novel compounds having the following structural formula



(XI)

wherein

X is oxygen or NR^{63} wherein R^{63} is hydrogen, C_1-C_4 alkyl, or C_1-C_4 alkoxy;

R^{60} is halogen; C_1-C_2 alkyl; C_1-C_2 alkoxy; trifluoromethoxy or difluoromethoxy; nitro; cyano; C_1-C_2 haloalkyl; R^aSO_n- wherein n is 0 or 2; and R^a is C_1-C_2 alkyl; trifluoromethyl; or difluoromethyl. Preferably, R^{60} is chlorine, bromine, C_1-C_2 alkyl, C_1-C_2 alkoxy, trifluoromethyl, cyano, nitro, C_1-C_2 alkylthio or C_1-C_2 alkylsulfonyl; more preferably chlorine, nitro, methyl, trifluoromethyl or methylsulfonyl;

R^{61} is hydrogen; C_1-C_4 alkyl; phenyl; or substituted phenyl;

R^{62} is hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl; or

R^{61} and R^{62} together are C_2-C_5 alkylene;

R^{63} is hydrogen; C_1-C_4 alkyl; phenyl; or substituted phenyl, with the proviso that R^{61} and R^{63} are not both phenyl or substituted phenyl;

R^{64} is hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl;

R^{65} is hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl;

R^{66} is C_1-C_4 alkyl or C_1-C_4 haloalkyl;

R^{67} and R^{68} independently are (1) hydrogen; (2) halogen; (3) C_1-C_4 alkyl; (4) C_1-C_4 alkoxy; (5) trifluoromethoxy; (6) cyano; (7) nitro; (8) C_1-C_4 haloalkyl, preferably trifluoromethyl; (9) R^bSO_n- wherein n is the integer 0, 1 or 2, preferably 2; and

R^b is (a) C_1-C_4 alkyl;

(b) C_1-C_4 alkyl substituted with halogen or cyano;

(c) phenyl; or

(d) benzyl;

(10) $-NR^cR^d$ wherein

R^c and R^d independently are hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl;

(11) $R^eC(O)$- wherein R^e is C_1-C_4 alkyl or C_1-C_4 alkoxy;

(12) $-SO_2NR^cR^d$ wherein R^c and R^d are as defined; or

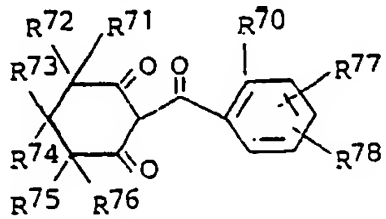
(13) $-N(R^c)C(O)R^d$ wherein R^c and R^d are as defined.

Within this embodiment, preferably R^{67} is in the 3-position and R^{67} is hydrogen, chlorine, fluorine, trifluoromethyl, cyano, C_1-C_4 alkoxy or C_1-C_4 thioalkyl; and preferably R^{68} is in the 4-position and R^{68} is halogen, cyano, trifluoromethyl, or R^bSO_2 wherein R^b is C_1-C_4 alkyl, or C_1-C_4 haloalkyl, preferably chloromethyl, difluoromethyl or trifluoromethyl.

Compounds of this type are described in copending U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 919,278, filed Oct. 16, 1986.

Another embodiment of this invention is an herbicidal composition comprising an herbicidally active 2-(2-substituted benzoyl)-4-(substituted)-1,3-cyclohexanedione and an antidote with an inert carrier therefor. The 5- and 6-positions and the 4-position of the 1,3-cyclohexanedione moiety are preferably substituted with group[s hereinafter defined, most preferably with halogen or methyl groups. The benzoyl moiety can be substituted, with the groups as hereinafter recited.

Within the scope of this embodiment are compounds having the following structural formula



(XII)

wherein

R^{70} is halogen; C_1-C_2 alkyl; C_1-C_2 alkoxy; trifluoromethoxy; difluoromethoxy; nitro; cyano; C_1-C_2 haloalkyl; R^aSO_n- wherein n is 0 or 2; and R^a is C_1-C_2 alkyl; trifluoromethyl or difluoromethyl. Preferably, R^{70} is chlorine, bromine, C_1-C_2 alkyl, C_1-C_2 alkoxy, trifluoromethyl, cyano, nitro, C_1-C_2 alkylthio or C_1-C_2 alkylsulfonyl; more preferably chlorine, nitro, methyl, trifluoromethyl or methylsulfonyl;

R^{71} is hydrogen; C_1-C_4 alkyl; halogen; phenyl; or substituted phenyl;

R^{72} is hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl; or

R^{71} and R^{72} together are C_2-C_5 alkylene;

R^{73} is hydrogen; C_1-C_4 alkyl; phenyl; or substituted phenyl, with the proviso that R^{71} and R^{73} are not both phenyl or substituted phenyl;

R^{74} is hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl;

R^{75} is hydrogen, halogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl;

R^{76} is halogen, nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl; $-C(O)NR_2{}^b$ wherein R^b is hydrogen or C_1-C_2 alkyl; and

R^{77} and R^{78} independently are (1) hydrogen; (2) halogen; (3) C_1-C_4 alkyl; (4) C_1-C_4 alkoxy; (5) trifluoromethoxy; (6) cyano; (7) nitro; (8) C_1-C_4 haloalkyl; (9) R^bSO_n- wherein n is the integer 0,1 or 2; and R^b is (a) C_1-C_4 alkyl;

(b) C_1-C_4 alkyl substituted with halogen or cyano;

(c) phenyl; or

(d) benzyl;

(10) $-NR^cR^d$ wherein

R^c and R^d independently are hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl;

(11) $R^eC(O)$- wherein R^e is C_1-C_4 alkyl or C_1-C_4 alkoxy;

(12) $-SO_2NR^cR^d$ wherein R^c and R^d are as defined; or

(13) $-N(R^c)C(O)R^d$ wherein R^c and R^d are as defined.

Within this embodiment, preferably R^{77} is in the 3-position and R^{77} is hydrogen, chlorine, fluorine, trifluoromethyl, cyano, C_1-C_4 alkoxy or C_1-C_4 thioalkyl; preferably R^{78} is in the 4-position and R^{78} is halogen, cyano, trifluoromethyl, or R^bSO_2 wherein R^b is C_1-C_4 alkyl, or C_1-C_4 haloalkyl, preferably chloromethyl, difluoromethyl or trifluoromethyl.

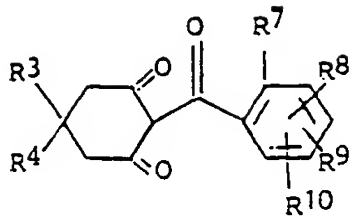
Compounds of this type are described in copending U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 919,277, filed Oct. 16, 1986.

The term "C_1-C_4 alkyl" includes methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, sec-butyl, isobutyl and t-butyl. The term "halogen" includes chlorine, bromine, iodine and fluorine. The terms "C_1-C_4 alkoxy" includes methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy, isopropoxy, n-butoxy, sec-butoxy, isobutoxy and t-butoxy. The term "C_1-C_4 haloalkyl" includes the alkyl groups defined above under C_1-C_4 alkyl in which one or more hydrogens is replaced by chlorine, bromine, iodine or fluorine.

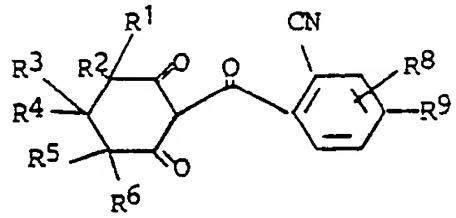
Salts of the above-described compounds are included within the scope of the instant invention.

One method for production of acylated dicarbonyl compounds is disclosed in European Patent Application, Publication No. 90262 and involves the reaction of an optionally substituted 1,3-cyclohexanedione with a substituted benzoyl cyanide. The reaction is carried out in the presence of zinc chloride and triethylamine.

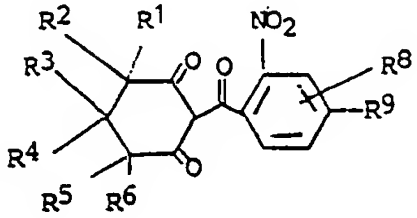
The following is a list of sample compounds as found in the above description of active herbicides.



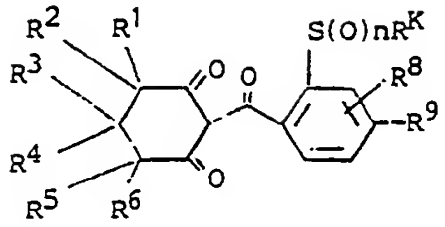
Cmpd. No.	R3	R4	R7	R8	R9	R10
51A	H	H	Cl	H	4-CH_3SO_2-	H
55A	CH_3	CH_3	Cl	H	4-CH_3SO_2-	H
90A	H	H	Cl	3-C_2H_5O	4-$C_2H_5SO_2$	H



Comp. No.	R^1	R^2	R^3	R^4	R^5	R^6	R^8	R^9
1C	CH_3	CH_3	H	H	H	H	H	H

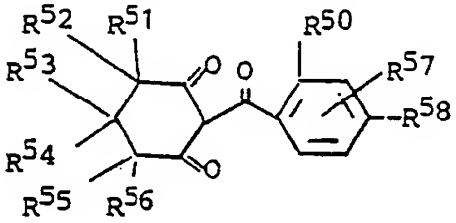


Comp. No.	R^1	R^2	R^3	R^4	R^5	R^6	R^8	R^9
4D	CH_3	CH_3	H	H	H	H	H	H
8D	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	CF_3
24D	CH_3	CH_3	H	H	H	H	H	SO_2CH_3
70D	H	H	H	H	CH_3	CH_3	H	SO_2CH_2Cl
71D	CH_3	CH_3	OH	H	CH_3	CH_3	H	CF_3



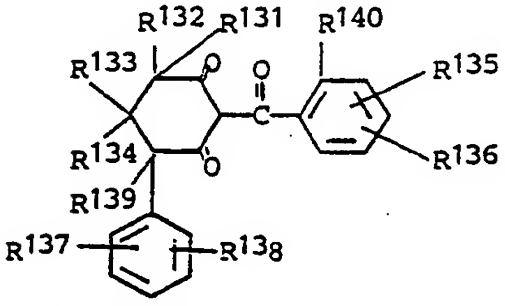
Comp.

No.	n	R^K	R^1	R^2	R^3	R^4	R^5	R^6	R^8	R^9
4E	2	CH_3	CH_3	CH_3	H	H	CH_3	H	H	H
16E	0	CH_3	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	$-SO_2n-C_3H_7$



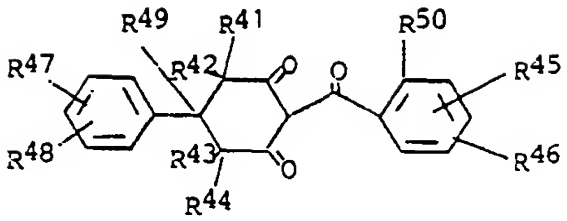
Comp.

No.	R^{50}	R^{51}	R^{52}	R^{53}	R^{54}	R^{55}	R^{56}	R^{57}	R^{58}
8F	CH_3	CH_3	CH_3	H	H	CH_3	H	H	CH_3SO_2-
29F	CF_3	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	C_2H_5S-
36F	CH_3	H	H	H	H	H	H	3-Cl	$C_2H_5SO_2$
50F	CF_3	CH_3	CH_3	H	H	H	H	H	CF_3



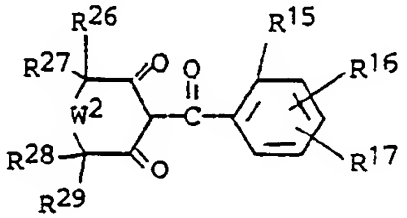
Cmpd.

No.	R^{140}	R^{131}	R^{132}	R^{133}	R^{134}	R^{135}	R^{136}	R^{137}	R^{138}	R^{139}
VIII-14	Cl	H	H	Me	H	H	4-SO_2Me	2-F	H	H
VIII-17	NO_2	H	H	H	H	H	4-Cl	2-F	H	Me
VIII-24	Cl	H	H	H	H	H	4-SO_2Me	H	H	H



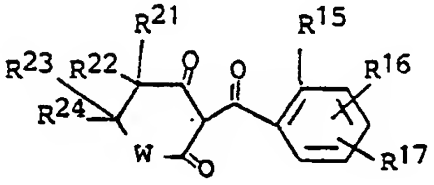
Comp.

No.	R^{50}	R^{41}	R^{42}	R^{43}	R^{44}	R^{45}	R^{46}	R^{47}	R^{48}	R^{49}
II-4	Cl	CH_3	CH_3	H	H	H	4-SO_2CH_3	H	H	H
II-6	NO_2	H	H	H	H	H	4-Cl	H	H	H



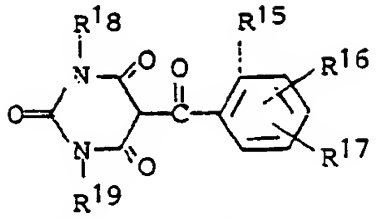
Cmpd.

No.	R^{15}	R^{26}	R^{27}	R^{28}	R^{29}	R^{16}	R^{17}	W^2
VII-1	NO_2	CH_3	CH_3	H	H	H	4-Cl	O
VII-5	Cl	H	H	H	H	H	4-Cl	S
VII-7	Cl	CH_3	H	CH_3	H	H	4-Cl	S

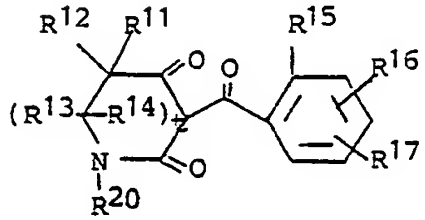


Comp.

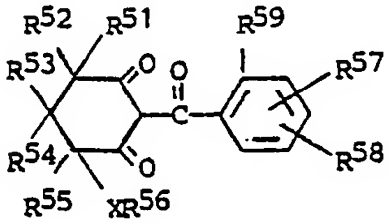
No.	R^{15}	R^{21}	R^{22}	R^{23}	R^{24}	R^{16}	R^{17}	W
VI-1	Cl	H	CH_3	bond		H	4-Cl	O
VI-4	NO_2	H	CH_3	H	H	H	H	O
VI-9	NO_2	H	CH_3	H	CH_3	H	4-Cl	O
VI-21	Cl	H	CH_3	H	CH_3	H	4-SO_2CH_3	S



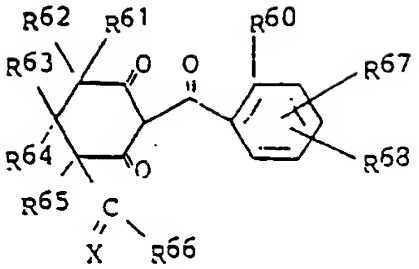
Cmpd. No.	R^{15}	R^{18}	R^{19}	R^{16}	R^{17}
IV-1	Cl	CH_3	CH_3	H	4-Cl
IV-6	NO_2	CH_3	CH_3	H	H
IV-13	Cl	CH_3	CH_3	3-n-C_3H_7	4-$SO_2C_2H_5$



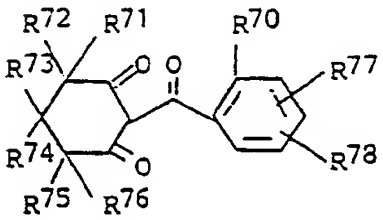
Comp. No.	R^{15}	R^{11}	R^{12}	R^{13}	R^{14}	R^{16}	R^{17}	R^{20}	t
V-1	NO_2	H	H	H	H	H	4-Cl	n-C_3H_7	1
V-2	NO_2	H	H	n/a	n/a	H	4-Cl	n-C_3H_7	0
V-3	Cl	H	H	H	H	H	4-SO_2CH_3	n-C_3H_7	1
V-7	NO_2	H	H	CH_3	CH_3	H	4-Cl	CH_3	1
V-15	NO_2	CH_3	H	H	H	H	4-SO_2CH_3	C_2H_5	1



Comp. No.	R^{59}	R^{51}	R^{52}	R^{53}	R^{54}	R^{55}	X	R^{56}	R^{57}	R^{58}
X-5	Cl	H	H	H	H	H	S	CH_3	H	4-SO_2CH_3
X-6	NO_2	H	H	H	H	H	SO_2	CH_3	H	4-Cl
X-13	NO_2	H	H	H	H	CH_3	S	CH_3	H	H



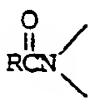
Cmpd. No.	R^{60}	R^{61}	R^{62}	R^{63}	R^{64}	R^{65}	R^{66}	R^{67}	R^{68}	X
XI-1	Cl	H	H	H	H	H	CH_3	H	4-SO_2CH_3	C_2H_5-ON
XI-6	Cl	H	H	H	H	H	CH_3	3-Cl	4-$SO_2C_2H_5$	CH_3-ON
XI-7	NO_2	H	H	H	H	H	CH_3	H	4-Cl	CH_3-ON
XI-8	Cl	H	H	H	H	H	CF_3	H	4-Cl	CH_3-ON



Cmpd. No.	R^{70}	R^{71}	R^{72}	R^{73}	R^{74}	R^{75}	R^{76}	R^{77}	R^{78}
XII-1	Cl	H	H	H	H	H	Br	H	4-SO_2CH_3
XII-6	NO_2	CH_3	CH_3	H	H	H	Br	H	H
XII-7	Cl	H	H	H	H	H	Cl	H	4-Cl
XII-9	NO_2	H	H	CH_3	CH	H	F	H	4-CF_3

This invention embodies a two-part herbicidal system comprised of (a) the herbicide as described hereinabove and (b) an effective antidote therefor. It has been found that such antidote compounds can be selected from a wide range of chemical substances that have been found to be effective as herbicide antidotes for the above-described acylated 1,3-dicarbonyl herbicides. The preferred compositions of this invention may include any one or more of such antidotes with the herbicides. The variety of crops on which the above-described herbicides is useful can be significantly broadened by the use of an antidote to protect one or more crops from injury therefrom and render the composition more selective against weeds. Some of the more important types of antidotes are amides of haloalkanoic acids, aromatic oxime derivatives, thiazole carboxylic acids and derivatives, and 1,8-naphthalic anhydride.

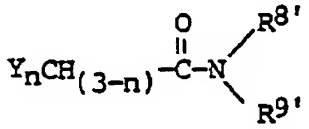
Amides of haloalkanoic acids have the generalized formula



in which R is mono- or poly-haloalkyl group. The halogens may be variously chloro, bromo or iodo; chloro and bromo are the preferred halogens, and the preferred group for R in these compounds is dichloromethyl, Cl_2CH-, i.e., the compounds are amides of dichloroacetic acid and amides of dibromopropionic acid. In such compounds the nitrogen is further substituted by at least one other functional group. This class of compounds also includes those in which the nitrogen forms a portion of a heterocyclic ring with substituents, as will be described below.

Antidotes of this type are described in a number of publications such as U.S. Patents 4,021,224; 4,256,481; and 4,294,764, and British Patent 1,521,540. U.S. Patent 4,021,224 contains a broad disclosure of such types of compounds and indicates a great many possibilities for mono- or di-substitution on the nitrogen atom.

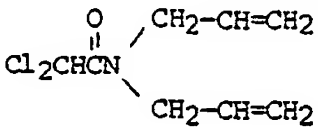
Such useful antidotes include amides of haloalkanoic acids having the formula



in which n is 1 or 2, Y is chlorine or bromine and $R^{8'}$ and $R^{9'}$ are independently C_1-C_{12} alkyl, C_2-C_{12} alkenyl, C_1-C_4 alkylene substituted with phenyl; dialkoxyalkyl wherein the alkoxy and alkyl groups each have 1-4 carbon atoms and $R^{8'}$ and $R^{9'}$ taken together are C_1-C_4 alkyleneoxyalkylene, or alkylenethioalkylene substituted with a spiro 5- to 6-membered heterocyclic ring, phenyl, alkyl, alkoxyalkyl, or alkylthioalkyl.

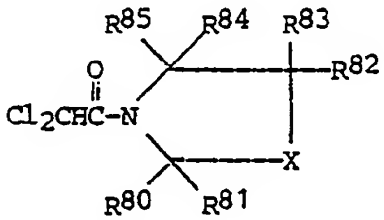
Preferable embodiments of said antidotes include those wherein n is 1 or 2, $R^{8'}$ and $R^{9'}$ are independently C_1-C_6 alkyl, C_2-C_6 alkenyl, dialkoxyethyl, cyclic acetal or C_1-C_2 alkylene substituted with phenyl. Further embodiments include those antidotes wherein n is 2, and $R^{8'}$ and $R^{9'}$ are independently C_1-C_4 alkyl, C_2-C_4 alkenyl, dimethoxyethyl, dioxolanylmethyl or benzyl.

One type of antidote disclosed in U.S. Patent 4,021,224 is N,N-diallyl dichloroacetamide,

(1.) 

It is generally known commercially as R-25788 and is included as an antidote in several commercial products containing thiolcarbamate herbicides.

Another class of amides of haloalkanoic acids is that in which the nitrogen atom is contained in an oxazolidine or thiazolidine ring. Preferably R is dichloromethyl, and these oxazolidines and thiazolidines have the general formula

(2.) 

wherein R^{80}, R^{81}, R^{82}, R^{83}, R^{84} and R^{85} are independently hydrogen, lower alkyl, alkoxylakyl, alkylthioalkyl, lower alkylsulfonylmethyl or -phenyl, or R^{80} and R^{81} taken together form an alkylene group, preferably a butylene, pentylene or hexylene group optionally substituted by one or two methyl groups and X is oxygen or sulfur. Compounds of these types are disclosed in a number of patents, including U.S. Patents, 4,021,224 and 4,256,481. Representative compounds of this type include (where not specifically mentioned the radical is hydrogen):

2-2-dimethyl-N-dichloroacetyl oxazolidine (R^{80} and R^{81} = methyl) (known as 7);

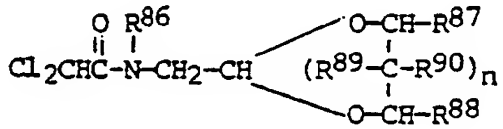
2,2,5-trimethyl-N-dichloroacetyl oxazolidine (R^{80}, R^{81} and R^{82} = methyl) (known as 2);

2,2-dimethyl-5-n-propyl-N-dichloroacetyl oxazolidine (R^{80}, R^{81} = methyl, R^{82} = n-propyl);
2,2-dimethyl-5-phenyl-N-dichloroacetyl oxazolidine (R^{80}, R^{81} = methyl, R^{82} = phenyl) (known as 3);
2,2-spirocyclohexyl-N-dichloroacetyl oxazolidine (R^{80} plus R^{81} taken together = pentamethylene); and
2,2-dimethyl-N-dichloroacetyl-5-ethyl oxazolidine (R^{80}, R^{81} = methyl, R^{82} = ethyl).

Other compounds in which R^{80} and R^{81} taken together are alkylene are disclosed for instance in British Patents 1,512,540 and 2,023,582 and Hungarian Patent 181,621.

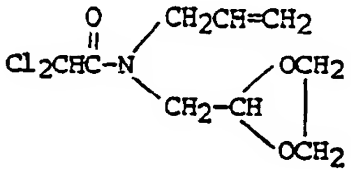
A third type of haloalkanoic acid amide is disclosed generally in U.S. Pat. 4,294,764 and has the general formula

(3.)



in which R^{86} may be one of a number of alkyl, alkenyl or alkynyl moieties; R^{87}, R^{88}, R^{89} and R^{90} are independently hydrogen or methyl; and n is 0 or 1. A representative compound of this type is the compound N-(1,3-dioxolan-2-yl-methyl)-N-(2-propenyl)-2,2-dichloroacetamide, which has the formula

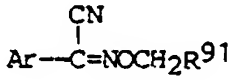
(4.)



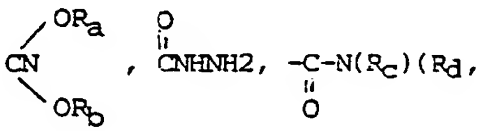
This corresponds to the previous formula (3) in which R^{86} is 2-propenyl, R^{87} and R^{88} are both hydrogen and n is 0.

Oxime derivatives which are suitable for use as antidotes with herbicides are disclosed, for instance in U.S. Patents 4,070,389 and 4,269,775 and have the general formula

(5.)



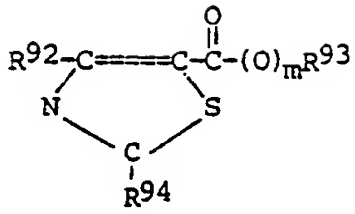
in which Ar is a phenyl or substituted phenyl radical where the substituents are optionally methyl, methoxy, chlorine, cyano or trifluoromethyl, or A is a naphthyl radical; R^{91} is cyano,



or $-CN(R_g)(R_h)$, where R_a and R_b are independently lower alkyl or together with the carbon form an oxygen or sulfur containing 5 or 6 membered heterocyclic ring which is unsubstituted or substituted by lower alkyl, halogen and/or nitro; (R_c) and (R_d) are independently hydrogen, lower alkyl, cycloalkyl, which are unsubstituted or further substituted with one or more halogen, lower alkoxy and/or cyano; (R_g) and (R_h) together with the nitrogen form a 5 to 6-membered ring which is unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by halogen, cyano and/or lower alkyl and which can be interrupted by a nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur atom. Representative compounds of this type are those in which R^{91} is cyano, and in which R^{91} is 1,3-dioxolan-2-yl. The latter compound has the chemical name O-[2-(1,3-dioxolanyl)methyl]-alpha-cyanobenzaldoxime.

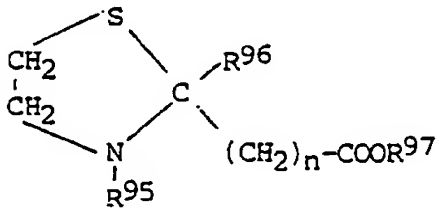
Thiazole carboxylic acids and derivatives suitable for use as antidotes are disclosed generally in U.S. Patent 4,199,506, and have the general formula

(6.)



in which R^{92} is alkyl, haloalkyl or trialkoxymethyl; R^{93} is variously hydrogen, agriculturally acceptable cations or various hydrocarbyl or substituted hydrocarbyl moieties; m is 0 or 1; and R^{94} is chloro, bromo, iodo, lower alkoxy or substituted or unsubstituted phenoxy. A representative member of this class is the compound benzyl-2-chloro-4-trifluoromethyl-5thiazole carboxylate (R^{92} = trifluoromethyl; R^{93} = benzyl, R^{94} = chloro; m = 1).

Another useful herbicide antidote compound is disclosed in European Patent No. 0104495 as having the formula

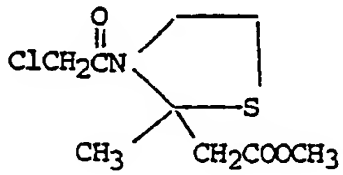


wherein R^{95} represents the group - $\overset{O}{\overset{\|}{C}}$ -R^{98}

in which R^{98} a C_1-C_3 haloalkyl containing from 1 to 3 halogen atoms or a phenyl group optionally substituted; R^{96} represents a hydrogen atom, a methyl or a phenyl; R^{97} represents a C_1-C_8 alkyl group, a C_5-C_6 cycloalkyl group, a cyclohexylmethyl group, a phenyl group optionally substituted, a benzyl group optionally substituted, an allyl or propargyl group; and n is zero or one.

A still further useful antidote is 1,8-naphthalic anhydride.

A representative antidote of that group would be:



The amount of a given antidote to be utilized in combination with the herbicide composition of this invention and the manner of its utilization and resulting efficacy can very according to various parameters, such as the particular antidote to be employed, the crop which is to be protected, the amount or rate of herbicide to be applied, the soil and climatic conditions of the agricultural environment in which the mixture is to be applied. The selection of a specific antidote for use in the herbicide composition, the manner in which it is to be applied (e.g., tank mix, in-furrow application, seed treatment, etc.), the determination of activity which is non-phytotoxic but antidotally effective, and the amount necessary to provide this result, can be readily performed utilizing the test procedures in the cited patents, such as U.S. Patent 4,021,224, in accordance with common practice in the art.

For other descriptions of antidotes and methods of their use, reference is made to U.S. Pat. 3,959,304, Teach, May 25, 1976; U.S. Pat. 3,989,503, Pallos et al., Nov. 2, 1976; U.S. 3,131,509, Hoffman, May 5, 1964; U.S. Pat. 3,564,768, Hoffman, Feb. 3, 1971; U.S. Pat. 4,137,070, Pallos et al., Jan. 30, 1979; U.S. Pat. 4,294,764, Rinehart, Oct 13, 1981; U.S. Pat. 4,256,481, Gardi et al., May 17 1981; U.S. Pat. 4,415,353, Pallos et al., Nov. 15, 1983; and U.S. Pat. 4,415,352, Pallos et al., Nov. 15, 1983.

The antidote is applied in conjunction with the herbicide in a non-phytotoxic antidotally effective amount. By "non-phytotoxic" is meant an amount of the antidote which causes at most minor or no injury to the desired crop species. By "antidotally effective" is meant an antidote used in an amount which is effective as an antidote with the herbicide to decrease the extent of injury caused by the the herbicide to the desired crop species. The preferred weight ratio of herbicide to antidote is from about 0.1:1 to about 30:1. Another preferred weight ratio range is from about 1:1 to about 20:1. An even more preferred weight ratio range is from about 2:1 to about 15:1.

The following examples for illustrative purposes only and are not intended as necessarily representative of the overall testing performed and are not intended to limit the invention in any way. As one skilled in the art is aware, in herbicidal testing, a significant number of factors that are not readily controllable can affect the results of individual tests and render them non-reproducible. For example, the results may vary depending on environmental factors, such as amount of sunlight and water, soil type, pH of the soil, temperature, and humidity, among other factors. Also, the depth of planting, the application rate of the herbicide, the application rate of the antidote, and the ratio of the herbicide-to-antidote application, as well as the nature of crops being tested, can affect the results of the test. Results may vary from crop to crop and within the crop varieties.

ANTIDOTES:

The following antidotes were employed in Examples I, II and III and in Tables I, II, III and IV.

1 = N,N-diallyl dichloroacetamide
2 = 2,2,5-dimethyl-N-dichloroacetyl oxazolidine
3 = 2,2-dimethyl-5-n-propyl-N-dichloroacetyl oxazolidine
I = α-(thiono methoxyamino)-benzacetonitrile
II = O-(2-(1,3-dioxalyl)-methyl) α-cyano benzaldoxime
SC = 2-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)-5-thiazole carboxylic acid benzyl ester
1291 = N-allyl-N-(2-(1,3-dioxalanyl)methyl dichloroacetamide
RR = 2-chloro-N-isopropyl acetanilide
124 = parachlorophenyl N-methyl carbamate
CDAA = 2-chloro-N,N-di-2-propenyl acetamide
TCA = trichloroacetic acid
4 = 2,2-spirocyclohexyl-N-dichloroacetyl oxazolidine
NA = naphthalic anhydride

EXAMPLE I

In a post-emergence application the following compositions were applied on 2-leaf corn compound No. 24D at 0.125 lb/A and a tank mix with antidote No. 2 at 0.125 + 0.15 lb/A. Corn injury with Compound No. 24D was 60-75% chlorosis and 20% stunting. The combination with No. 2 resulted in 12-20% chlorosis and 2% stunting. Also included in this test was Compound No. 8D alone at 0.75 lb/A and in a tank mix with the antidote 2 at 0.75 + 0.25 lb/A. Corn injury at 0.75 lb/A was 10-18% chlorosis, and 2% stunting; with No. 2, chlorosis was 2% and no stunting.

EXAMPLE II

This was a field test plot. The logarithmic spray methodology was employed, calibrated to deliver five half-lives in a strip 6.7 feet by 95 feet in dimension. This test was performed in a field plot environment. From the start to the end of the spray rung, the rate of 8D and 8F was held constant at 2 lb ai/A; likewise Cmpd. 24D at 0.125 lb ai/A. For each compound, 2 was sprayed from initial rate of 0.5 lb/A to a final rate of 0.032 lb/A although 0.032 was the final rate recorded at the end of the spray run. In the table below the decrease in intensity of bleaching injury recorded in corn indicates that 8D, 8F and 24D are responsive to

the antidote 2.

Crop: Corn
Weeds: Natural infestation and seeded green foxtail

Degree of Bleaching			
Antidote	Herbicide		
2 (lb/A	24D (0.125 lb/A	8F (2lb/A)	8D (2lb/A)
0.500	0	10	5
0.250	0	60	15
0.125	5	85	15
0.063	20	93	40
0.032	25	98	60
0.000	43	98	98

The natural weeks and the seeded green foxtail were antidoted against 24D at the antidote rate within the range of 0.25 to 0.5 lb/A. No weed antidoting was noted for 8F and 8D.

EXAMPLE III

Several compounds were applied pre-emergence surface (PES) alone and with 2 to evaluate antidoting of corn, sorghum and weeds. The plots were treated with the technical herbicides and formulated antidote applied sequentially to avoid tank mix and possible incompatibility problems, if either should exist. Trial design was randomized complete block using two replications, and the soil was a sandy loam with 2.3% organic matter. The front 3/4 of each plot was planted to one row each of corn (Zea mays), cv. DeKalb XL-6060, grain sorghum (Sorghum bicolor), cv. Funk's G-251. Seeded across the back quarter were johnsongrass (Sorghum halepense), green foxtail (Setaria viridis), giant foxtail (Setaria faberi), annual morningglory (Ipomoea purpurea), and sicklepod (Cassia). Warm days and cool nights prevailed during the first two weeks after application, approximating spring-like conditions. The complete treatment list and initial corn and week ratings are presented in the table below.

Sorghum showed almost total necrosis with all herbicides and no response to the antidote. Good protection from chlorosis and stunting resulted in corn with all compounds, although 2 appeared to contribute to stunting in the 51A and 4D treatments. Stand count in this field test was not uniform due to bird feeding. However, this did not influence evaluation of the antidoting effect and subsequent rating. Some minor weed antidoting occurred.

Mean Percent Corn Tolerance and Weed Control 2 Weeks After Treatment														
Compounds and Formulation	Rates (lb ai/A)	Corn Tolerance			Johnson-grass		Green foxtail		Giant foxtail		Annual Morning-glory		Sicklepod	
		1	2	3	CONT	SUPP	CONT	SUPP	CONT	SUPP	CONT	SUPP	CONT	SUPP
51A T	1.50	25	10	8	62	92	100	100	74	88	97	99	50	96
4D T	1.00	16	10	5	84	97	100	100	93	99	41	68	17	85
8D T	1.00	81	40	23	60	95	99	93	100	100	100	100	92	99
24D T	0.25	79	75	35	97	99	100	100	93	99	97	99	50	99
51A T + 2	1.50 + 0.25	7	8	15	63	88	100	100	66	91	100	100	17	96
4D T + 2	1.00 + 0.25	2	3	10	72	96	100	100	95	99	72	90	0	88
8D T + 2	1.00 + 0.25	7	5	15	42	91	100	100	100	100	100	100	92	98
24D T + 2	0.25 + 0.25	13	8	13	83	97	100	100	93	98	94	98	9	96
CONTROL		4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CONT = Control, SUPP = Suppression.

1 = Incidence of chlorosis

2 = Severity of chlorosis

3 = Stunting

T = Technical Material

EXAMPLE IV

SEED TREATMENT

Various combinations of herbicides and antidote were evaluated for protection of corn and sorghum against herbicide injury in a PES trial. Soil type was a sandy loam having 2.3% organic matter. Herbicide treatments were arranged in a randomized complete block design with two replications. The front 3/4 of each herbicide plot was planted to four rows each of corn (zea mays), c.v. DeKalb XL-6060, and grain sorghum (sorghum bicolor), cv. Funk's G 251. These rows consisted of no seed treatment and seed treatments of 1, 2 and 3. Across the back 1/4 of the plots were seeded johnsongrass (sorghum halapense), green foxtail (setaria viridis), giant foxtail (setaria faberi), annual morningglory (Ipomoea purpurea), and sicklepod (cassia). Favorable weather occurred the first two weeks after application, consisting of warm days and cool nights. Treatment combinations and initial corn and weed ratings are given in the following table.

Sorghum necrosis approached 100% in all treatments. Differences in corn stands between seed treatments resulted primarily from non-uniform planting depths from row to row. The herbicide/antidote combinations appeared to have little effect on corn stand. Protection against chlorosis varied by herbicide and by antidote.

Results hereinafter are reported as a fraction as follows:

$$\left[\frac{\text{\% injury with antidote}}{\text{\% injury without antidote}} \right]$$

Mean Percent Corn Tolerance and Weed Control 2 Weeks After Treatment

Compounds & Formulation	Rates (lb ai/A + ai/W%)	Corn Tolerance		Johnson-grass		Green foxtail		Giant foxtail	Annual Morning-glory		Sicklepod	
		1	2	CONT	SUPP	CONT	SUPP	CONT	CONT	SUPP	CONT	SUPP
51A T	1.50	20	18	73	97	100	100	100	100	100	94	95
51A T + 1 2E	1.50 + 0.50%	0	0	73/73	97/97	100/100	100/100	100/100	100/100	100/100	94/94	100/95
51A T + 2 2E	1.50 + 0.25%	0	0	73/73	97/97	100/100	100/100	100/100	100/100	100/100	94/94	100/95
51A T + 2 2E	1.50 + 0.50%	0	0	73/73	97/97	100/100	100/100	100/100	100/100	100/100	94/94	100/95
4D T	1.00	18	18	74	98	100	100	100	22	70	57	85
4D T + 1 6E	1.00 + 0.50%	0	0	74/74	98/98	100/100	100/100	100/100	22/22	70/70	57/57	85/85
4D T + 2 2E	1.00 + 0.25%	0	0	74/74	98/98	100/100	100/100	100/100	22/22	70/70	57/57	85/85
4D T + 3 50/ST*	1.00 + 0.50%	0	0	74/74	98/98	100/100	100/100	100/100	22/22	70/70	57/57	85/85
8D T	1.00	91	38	47	95	100	100	100	100	100	92	99
8D T + 1 6E	1.00 + 0.50%	5	8	47/47	95/95	100/100	100/100	100/100	100/100	100/100	92/57	99/99
8D T + 2 2E	1.00 + 0.25%	0	0	47/47	95/95	100/100	100/100	100/100	100/100	100/100	92/57	99/99
8D T + 3 50/ST*	1.00 + 0.50%	0	0	47/47	95/95	100/100	100/100	100/100	100/100	100/100	92/57	99/99
24D T	0.25	100	75	95	99	99	99	100	93/93	99	79	93
24D T + 1 6E	0.25 + 0.50%	47	25	95/95	99/99	99/99	99/99	100/100	93/93	99/99	79/79	93/93
24D T + 2 2E	0.25 + 0.25%	0	0	95/95	99/99	99/99	99/99	100/100	93/93	99/99	79/79	93/93
24D T + 3 50/ST*	0.25 + 0.50%	47	28	95/95	99/99	99/99	99/99	100/100	93/93	99/99	79/79	93/93
1 6E	0.50%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 2E	0.25%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 50/ST	0.50%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTROL		1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* = Seed treatment powdered formulation.
CONT = control; SUPP = suppression.
1 = Incidence of chlorosis.
2 = Severity of chlorosis.

T = Technical Material
2E and 6E represent formulations which contain 2 and 6 lbs/gal and an emulsifier.

TESTS

TABLES I, II, III, IV

Condition of test: Tank mix and Seed Treatment
Soil Type: Sandy Loam
Method of application and procedure:
Pre-emergence surface applied as tank mix (PES-TM); or
Seed treatment 10 grams of seeds treated with antidote
Compound at various weight percents as indicated.
Ratings as indicated.
Seedings:
Crop:
Corn 25A - CN 25A
Corn 55A - CN 55A
Corn XL-379 - CN XL-379
Corn XL-67 - CN XL-67
Corn XL-71 - CN XL-71
Corn Funks G-4315 - CN G-4315
Corn XL-447 - CN XL-447
Corn XL-23A - CN XL-23A
Corn Pioneer 3475 - CN 3475
Corn Sweet - CN Sweet
Weed:
Yellow Nutsedge - YNS
Green Foxtail - GFT
Watergrass - WG
Shattercane - SHC

The herbicide was surface applied preemergence to the planted treated seed. The emerged plants were rated 3 weeks after treatment. The plants were compared to plants which had not received treatments.

TABLE I

PES Tank Mix Rated 26 Days				
Treatment Herbicide + Antidote	Rate* lb/A	XL-55	FUNKS	WG
4D + 1	1 + 2	8/35	38/40	99/95
4D + 2	1 + 1 1 + 2	10/35 25/35	30/40 25/40	99/95 99/95

* Herbicide + Antidote

TABLE II

PES Tank Mix Antidote Test

Rated 3 weeks

Treatment: Herbicide + Antidote	Rate* lb/A	CN 25A	CN 55A	CN XL-379	YNS	CN G-4315	CN XL-71
4D + 1	1 + 0.5	3/38	8/65	-	85/87	18/60	10/60
	1 + 1	10/38	18/65	-	85/87	25/60	35/60
	1 + 2	10/38	15/65	-	85/87	15/60	0/60
4D + 2	1 + 0.5	7/38	13/65	-	85/87	15/60	8/60
	1 + 1	3/38	10/65	-	85/87	18/60	10/60
	1 + 2	3/38	5/65	-	90/87	10/60	5/60
51A + 1	1 + 0.5	3/3	0/3	25/15	90/90	3/10	5/13
	1 + 1	0/3	0/3	25/15	90/90	3/10	8/13
	1 + 2	0/3	0/3	-	90/90	5/10	5/13
51A + 2	1 + 0.5	3/3	0/3	-	90/90	3/10	8/13
	1 + 1	0/3	0/3	0/15	90/90	5/10	3/13
	1 + 2	0/3	3/3	0/15	90/90	3/10	5/13

TABLE III

Seed Treatment (10 g seeds/5 mg antidote: 0.05% by w/w)

Rated 3 weeks

Treatment: Herbicide + Antidote	Rate* lb/A	CN 25A	CN 55A	CN XL-379	YNS	CN G-4315	CN XL-71
4D + 1	0.5	0/5	0/20	0/40	83/85	40/20	20/15
	1	20/38	45/65	-	85/87	60/60	45/60
4D + 2	0.5	0/5	3/20	5/40	85/85	3/20	0/15
	1	3/38	0/65	-	87/87	25/60	18/60
51A + 1	1	5/3	3/3	-	90/90	40/10	13/13
	2	20/25	20/50	-	90/95	65/50	65/28
51A + 2	1	3/3	0/3	-	90/90	5/10	3/13
	2	25/25	0/50	-	90/95	18/50	15/28

* = Herbicide + Antidote

TABLE IV

PES Tank Mix (25 gal/A) Rated 16 days						
Treatment	Herb. + Ant. Rate lb/A	GFT	CN XL-55	CN XL-447	CN XL-23A	CN 3475
4D + 2	0.5 + 0.5 0.5 + 1	100/100 100/100	5/40 0/40	0/35 0/35	0/35 0/35	0/20 0/20
4D + 1	0.5 + 0.5 0.5 + 1 0.5 + 2	100/100 100/100 100/100	0/40 10/40 0/40	10/35 10/35 0/35	10/35 10/35 0/35	10/20 0/20 0/20
4D + I	0.5 + 0.125 0.5 + 0.25 0.5 + 0.5	100/100 100/100 100/100	20/40 40/40 40/40	20/35 40/35 10/35	40/35 45/35 25/35	50/20 45/20 40/20
4D + II	0.5 + 0.125 0.5 + 0.25 0.5 + 0.5	100/100 100/100 100/100	55/40 60/40 30/40	45/35 55/35 35/35	50/35 55/35 35/35	50/20 60/20 30/20
4D + SC	0.5 + 0.125 0.5 + .25 0.5 + 0.5	100/100 100/100 100/100	15/40 45/40 35/40	15/35 15/35 10/35	30/35 25/35 10/35	15/20 25/20 20/20
4D + 4	0.5 + 0.5 0.5 + 1	100/100 100/100	45/40 30/40	20/35 25/35	30/35 25/35	25/20 30/20
4D + 124	0.5 + 0.125 0.5 + 0.25	100/100 100/100	45/40 55/40	30/35 50/35	45/35 50/35	50/20 60/20
4D + 1292	0.5 + 0.5 0.5 + 1	100/100 100/100	5/40 0/40	15/35 0/35	30/35 15/35	20/20 10/20
4D + NA	0.5 + 0.125 0.5 + 0.25 0.5 + 0.5	100/100 100/100 100/100	55/40 45/40 25/40	35/35 45/35 10/35	45/35 45/35 25/35	45/20 40/20 15/20
4D + 3	0.5 + 0.5 0.5 + 1 0.5 + 2	100/100 100/100 100/100	15/40 15/40 5/40	15/35 10/35 0/35	0/35 0/35 10/35	0/20 15/20 15/20
4D + RR	0.5 + 0.125 0.5 + 0.25 0.5 + 0.5	100/100 100/100 100/100	25/40 55/40 45/40	40/35 35/35 25/35	40/35 30/35 35/35	50/20 35/20 40/20
4D + CDAA	0.5 + 0.125 0.5 + 0.25 0.5 + 0.5	100/100 100/100 100/100	35/40 40/40 55/40	40/35 40/35 55/35	45/35 45/35 45/35	35/35 30/35 35/35
4D + TCA	0.5 + 0.125 0.5 + 0.25 0.5 + 0.5	100/100 100/100 100/100	60/40 60/40 50/40	30/35 45/35 40/35	35/35 45/35 65/35	30/20 35/20 60/20

TABLE IVA

Application: PES Tank Mix (25 gal/A)
Soil: Sandy loam
Flats: 9" x 6" x 4" aluminum flats
Rated: 23 days after treatment
Seeding: SETVI (green foxtail), XL-55A corn, XL-23A corn, Pioneer 3475 corn

Treatment	Rate (lb/A)	SETVI	CN XL-55A	CN XL-23A	CN3475
4D	0.5	100	15	30	45
4D + 2	0.5 + 0.5 0.5 + 1.0	100/100 100/100	5/15 0/15	5/30 5/30	5/45 5/45
4D + 1	0.5 + 0.5 0.5 + 1.0	100/100 100/100	10/15 25/15	15/30 15/30	10/45 0/45
4D + 3	0.5 + 0.5 0.5 + 1.0	100/100 100/100	5/15 5/15	10/30 5/30	20/45 5/45
4D + I	0.5 + 0.125 0.5 + 1.0	100/100 100/100	25/15 15/15	30/30 25/25	20/45 25/45
4D + II	0.5 + 0.125 0.5 + 1.0	100/100 100/100	20/15 35/15	30/30 25/30	29/45 25/45
4D + SC	0.5 + 0.125 0.5 + 0.25	100/100 100/100	20/15 5/15	20/30 20/30	25/45 15/45
4D + 4	0.5 + 0.5 0.5 + 1.0	100/100 100/100	20/15 20/15	15/30 25/30	45/45 25/45
4D + 124	0.5 + 0.125 0.5 + 0.25	100/100 100/100	30/15 40/15	50/30 65/30	65/45 70/45
4D + 1292	0.5 + 0.5 0.5 + 1.0	100/100 100/100	20/15 15/15	15/30 15/30	0/45 0/45
4D + NA	0.5 + 0.5 0.5 + 1.0	100/100 100/100	60/15 30/15	60/30 25/30	60/45 0/45
4D + RR	0.5 + 0.5 0.5 + 1.0	100/100 100/100	60/15 20/15	60/30 70/30	60/45 80/45
4D + CDAA	0.5 + 0.5 0.5 + 1.0	100/100 100/100	30/15 65/15	60/30 60/30	45/45 35/45
4D + TCA	0.5 + 0.5 0.5 + 1.0	100/100 100/100	50/15 40/15	60/30 25/30	40/45 30/45
Control	-	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0

TABLES V, V-A, V-B

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The following herbicide/antidote tests were conducted with various plant species. The corn hybrids and weed species employed in each test for Tables V, V-A and V-B are as follows:

AMARE - Amaranthus retroflexus - (redroot pigweed)
SETVI - Setaria viridis - (green foxtail)
ECHCG - Echinochloa crusgalli - (watergrass)
Corn - DeKalb XL64; DeKalb XL-23A; Pioneer 3475

Herbicide compounds and antidotes employed in the tests were sprayed in an acetone-water solution containing polyoxyethylene sorbiton monolaurate emulsifier. Herbicides and antidotes were applied as preemergence tank mix solution (PES) with a cover volume of 25 gal/A. All seeds were seeded in aluminum flats (16x23x7 cm) of which holes were punched in the bottom to allow water drainage. Seeds were planted 3 cm deep, except for AMARE (Amaranthus retroflexus), which was planted 1.5 cm deep, in a sandy loam soil fortified with fertilizer (17-17-17; Garden Valley Fertilizer Co., San Jose,CA 95112) and the fungicide Captan 80W. All compounds were applied preemergence tank mix and all compounds were applied with linear spray table.

After treatment, all flats were placed into a greenhouse. Greenhouses were maintained at about 25° C and 20° C, day and night temperatures, respectively. All flats were watered with overhead sprinkling. After treatment visual ratings of weed control and crop injury were recorded. Ratings were stated as percentage of control or injury of each individual species as compared with an untreated control. The injury ratings range from 0 to 100%, where 0 represents no effect on growth and 100 represents complete kill.

TABLES V, V-A, A-B

The following compounds were employed as examples of antidotes in Tables V, V-A, and V-B.

1 N,N-diallyl dichloroacetamide
5 2,2-bi-(ethylthio)N,N-diallylacetamide
6 2,2-dichloro-N-ethyl-N-benzyl acetamide
7 2,2-dimethyl-3-dichloroacetyl oxazolidine
2 2,2,5-trimethyl-N-dichloroacetyl oxazolidine
8 2-methyl-2-ethyl-N-dichloroacetyl oxazolidine
4 2,2-spirocyclohexyl-N-dichloroacetyl oxazolidine
9 2,2-dimethyl-N-dichloroacetyl thiazolidine
10 2-propyl-3-dichloroacetyl oxazolidine
11 2,5-dimethyl-3-dichloroacetyl oxazolidine
12 2-methyl-2-isopropyl-3-dichloroacetyl oxazolidine
13 N-t-butyl-2,3-dibromopropionamide
14 2,2,4-trimethyl(3-dichloroacetyl)-1,3-oxazolidine
15 N-t-pentyl 2,3-dibromopropionamide
16 2,2,4-trimethyl-3-dichloroacetyl oxazolidine
17 2,2,5,5-tetramethyl-3-dichloroacetyl oxazolidine
18 2,2-dimethyl-3-dichloroacetyl-5-propyl oxazolidine
19 3-dichloroacetyl-2,2,5-trimethyl thiazolidine
20 2,2,4,5-tetramethyl-3-dichloroacetyl oxazolidine
21 N-(dimethyl-2-butynyl)-2,3-dibromopropionamide
22 2,2-dimethyl-N-dichloroacetyl-5-ethyl oxazolidine
23 2,5-dimethyl-2-ethyl-3-dichloroacetyl oxazolidine
24 2,2-dimethyl-3-dichloroacetyl-5-butyl oxazolidine
25 2,2-dimethyl-3-dichloroacetyl-5-methoxymethyl oxazolidine
26 2,2-dimethyl-3-dichloroacetyl-5-ethoxymethyl oxazolidine
27 2,2-dimethyl-3-dichloroacetyl-4,5-tetramethylene oxazolidine
28 2,2-dimethyl-3-dichloroacetyl-4,5-trimethylene oxazolidine
29 2,2-dimethyl-3-dichloroacetyl-5-ethyl-thiomethyl oxazolidine
30 N-dichloroacetyl-2-trichloromethyl-5-methyl oxazolidine
31 2,2,5-trimethyl-3-hydroxyacetyl oxazolidine

32 2-methyl-2-dichloromethyl-1,3-dioxolane

TABLE V

RATING 3 WEEKS AFTER TREATMENT							
Treatment	Rate kg/ha Herb + Ant.	AMARE	SETVI	ECHCG	CN 64	CN23A	CN3475
24D + 2	0.28 + 0.07	93/98	100/88	95/100	30/50	45/55	70/58
24D + 2	0.28 + 0.14	100/98	100/88	100/100	33/50	60/55	63/58
24D + 2	0.28 + 0.28	100/98	90/88	100/100	23/50	13/55	43/55
24D + 2	0.28 + 0.56	95/98	98/88	100/100	38/50	48/55	53/58
24D + 7	0.28 + 0.14	95/98	100/88	100/100	78/50	60/55	68/58
24D + 7	0.28 + 0.28	100/98	100/88	100/100	35/50	40/55	60/58
24D + 7	0.28 + 0.56	95/98	100/88	100/100	35/50	28/55	58/58
24D + 9	0.28 + 0.14	100/98	100/88	100/100	25/50	43/55	68/58
24D + 9	0.28 + 0.28	100/98	98/88	100/100	35/50	53/55	63/58
24D + 9	0.28 + 0.56	98/98	95/88	100/100	40/50	35/55	38/58
24D + 6	0.28 + 0.14	100/98	100/88	100/100	50/50	85/55	85/58
24D + 6	0.28 + 0.28	100/98	100/88	100/100	38/50	50/55	53/58
24D + 6	0.28 + 0.56	100/98	100/88	100/100	58/50	50/55	60/58
24D + 4	0.28 + 0.14	100/98	100/88	100/100	35/50	30/55	40/55
24D + 4	0.28 + 0.28	98/98	100/88	100/100	80/50	80/55	70/58
24D + 4	0.28 + 0.56	100/98	100/88	100/100	50/50	60/55	55/58

TABLE V - cont.

Treatment	Rate kg/ha Herb + Ant.	AMARE	SETVI	ECHCG	CN 64	CN23A	CN3475
24D + 1	0.28 + 0.14	100/98	100/88	100/100	83/50	65/55	63/58
24D + 1	0.28 + 0.28	99/98	100/88	100/100	65/50	70/55	53/58
24D + 1	0.28 + 0.56	98/98	95/88	100/100	38/50	50/55	53/58
24D + 2	0.56 + 0.07	100/100	100/100	100/100	70/85	63/88	43/80
24D + 2	0.56 + 0.14	100/100	100/100	100/100	80/85	78/88	70/80
24D + 2	0.56 + 0.28	100/100	100/100	100/100	75/85	78/88	75/80
24D + 2	0.56 + 0.56	98/100	100/100	100/100	63/85	68/88	60/80
24D + 7	0.56 + 0.14	98/100	100/100	100/100	68/85	75/88	65/80
24D + 7	0.56 + 0.28	100/100	100/100	100/100	60/85	80/88	85/80
24D + 7	0.56 + 0.56	100/100	100/100	100/100	58/85	68/88	78/80
24D + 9	0.56 + 0.14	98/100	100/100	100/100	60/85	73/88	78/80
24D + 9	0.56 + 0.28	85/100	95/100	100/100	58/85	75/88	65/80
24D + 9	0.56 + 0.56	98/100	100/100	100/100	65/85	78/88	75/80
24D + 6	0.56 + 0.14	100/100	100/100	100/100	80/85	80/88	78/80
24D + 6	0.56 + 0.28	98/100	100/100	100/100	90/85	88/88	85/80
24D + 6	0.56 + 0.56	100/100	100/100	100/100	85/85	78/88	73/80

TABLE V - cont.

Treatment	Rate kg/ha Herb + Ant.	AMARE	SETVI	ECHCG	CN 64	CN23A	CN3475
24D + 4	0.56 + 0.14	100/100	100/100	100/100	80/85	85/88	83/80
24D + 4	0.56 + 0.28	98/100	100/100	100/100	75/85	70/88	88/80
24D + 4	0.56 + 0.56	100/100	100/100	100/100	98/85	95/88	73/80
24D + 1	0.56 + 0.14	100/100	100/100	100/100	75/85	83/88	75/80
24D + 1	0.56 + 0.28	100/100	100/100	100/100	63/85	90/88	95/80
24D + 1	0.56 + 0.56	100/100	100/100	100/100	68/85	80/88	80/80
4D + 2	0.56 + 0.07	93/97	100/100	100/100	15/15	0/15	13/23
4D + 2	0.56 + 0.14	63/97	100/100	100/100	10/15	15/15	20/23
4D + 2	0.56 + 0.28	78/97	100/100	100/100	20/15	15/15	20/23
4D + 2	0.56 + 0.56	83/97	100/100	100/100	15/15	20/15	20/23
4D + 7	0.56 + 0.14	65/97	100/100	100/100	8/15	10/15	15/23
4D + 7	0.56 + 0.28	83/97	100/100	100/100	25/15	20/15	20/23
4D + 7	0.56 + 0.56	75/97	100/100	100/100	0/15	13/15	8/23
4D + 9	0.56 + 0.14	50/97	98/100	100/100	0/15	8/15	0/23
4D + 9	0.56 + 0.28	35/97	100/100	100/100	0/15	0/15	8/23
4D + 9	0.56 + 0.56	98/97	100/100	100/100	0/15	8/15	5/23

TABLE V - cont.

Treatment	Rate kg/ha Herb + Ant.	AMARE	SETVI	ECHCG	CN 64	CN23A	CN3475
4D + 6	0.56 + 0.14	70/97	100/100	100/100	10/15	8/15	8/23
4D + 6	0.56 + 0.28	75/97	100/100	100/100	3/15	0/15	5/23
4D + 6	0.56 + 0.56	75/97	100/100	100/100	5/15	0/15	5/23
4D + 4	0.56 + 0.14	88/97	100/100	100/100	20/15	5/15	8/23
4D + 4	0.56 + 0.28	75/97	100/100	100/100	13/15	5/15	5/23
4D + 4	0.56 + 0.56	98/97	100/100	100/100	15/15	13/15	15/23
4D + 1	0.56 + 0.14	63/97	100/100	100/100	20/15	0/15	8/23
4D + 1	0.56 + 0.28	50/97	100/100	100/100	13/15	5/15	5/23
4D + 1	0.56 + 0.56	78/97	100/100	100/100	5/15	15/15	10/23
4D + 2	1.12 + 0.07	98/65	100/100	100/100	5/13	15/25	8/25
4D + 2	1.12 + 0.14	98/65	100/100	100/100	30/13	13/25	10/25
4D + 2	1.12 + 0.28	85/65	100/100	100/100	5/13	10/25	13/25
4D + 2	1.12 + 0.56	58/65	100/100	100/100	18/13	20/25	13/25
4D + 7	1.12 + 0.14	48/65	100/100	100/100	18/13	15/25	15/25
4D + 7	1.12 + 0.28	100/65	100/100	100/100	18/13	5/25	13/25
4D + 7	1.12 + 0.56	60/65	100/100	100/100	23/13	30/25	30/25

TABLE V - cont.

Treatment	Rate kg/ha Herb + Ant.	AMARE	SETVI	ECHCG	CN 64	CN23A	CN3475
4D + 9	1.12 + 0.14	63/65	100/100	100/100	20/13	18/25	18/25
4D + 9	1.12 + 0.28	100/65	100/100	100/100	30/13	15/25	10/25
4D + 9	1.12 + 0.56	65/65	100/100	100/100	10/13	15/25	15/25
4D + 6	1.12 + 0.14	93/65	100/100	100/100	20/13	18/25	20/25
4D + 6	1.12 + 0.28	93/65	100/100	100/100	13/13	20/25	18/25
4D + 6	1.12 + 0.56	58/65	80/100	98/100	8/13	18/25	8/25
4D + 4	1.12 + 0.14	68/65	100/100	100/100	20/13	20/25	45/25
4D + 4	1.12 + 0.28	100/65	100/100	100/100	50/13	28/25	33/25
4D + 4	1.12 + 0.56	58/65	100/100	100/100	33/13	35/25	30/25
4D + 1	1.12 + 0.14	58/65	100/100	100/100	30/13	20/25	30/25
4D + 1	1.12 + 0.28	50/65	100/100	100/100	25/13	18/25	18/25
4D + 1	1.12 + 0.56	68/65	100/100	100/100	18/13	15/25	25/25
4D + 22	0.84 + 0.14	48/58	100/100	100/100	25/75	28/80	78/78
4D + 22	0.84 + 0.28	60/58	100/100	100/100	10/75	8/80	23/78
4D + 22	0.84 + 0.56	58/58	100/100	100/100	5/75	8/80	23/78
4D + 22	0.84 + 1.12	58/58	100/100	100/100	18/75	8/80	18/78

TABLE V - cont.

Treatment	Rate kg/ha Herb + Ant.	AMARE	SETVI	ECHCG	CN 64	CN23A	CN3475
4D + 13	0.84 + 0.14	30/58	100/100	100/100	23/75	30/80	30/78
4D + 13	0.84 + 0.28	93/58	100/100	100/100	43/75	50/80	60/78
4D + 13	0.84 + 0.56	50/58	100/100	100/100	15/75	35/80	43/78
4D + 13	0.84 + 1.12	58/58	100/100	100/100	40/75	40/80	50/78
4D + 32	0.84 + 0.14	58/58	100/100	100/100	38/75	43/80	38/78
4D + 32	0.84 + 0.28	25/58	100/100	100/100	75/75	63/80	73/78
4D + 32	0.84 + 0.56	80/58	100/100	100/100	30/75	30/80	35/78
4D + 32	0.84 + 1.12	75/58	100/100	100/100	13/75	30/80	43/78
RATING 20 DAYS AFTER TREATMENT							
	Rate lb/A Herb + Ant.						
70D + 2	0.375 + 0.063	75/47	100/95	100/100	50/44	60/49	50/74
70D + 2	0.375 + 0.125	55/47	100/95	100/100	68/44	68/49	99/74
70D + 2	0.375 + 0.25	85/47	100/95	100/100	33/44	40/49	40/74
70D + 7	0.375 + 0.063	45/47	88/95	100/100	58/44	35/49	43/74
70D + 7	0.375 + 0.125	43/47	98/95	100/100	70/44	75/49	70/74
70D + 7	0.375 + 0.25	38/47	100/95	100/100	65/44	58/49	85/74
70D + 9	0.375 + 0.063	38/47	75/95	100/100	25/44	40/49	43/74

TABLE V - cont.

Rating 20 Days after Treatment - cont.							
Treatment	Rate lb/A Herb/Ant.	AMARE	SETVI	ECHCG	CN 64	CN23A	CN3475
70 D + 9	0.375 + 0.125	88/47	88/95	100/100	68/44	73/49	88/74
70 D + 9	0.375 + 0.25	35/47	100/95	100/100	60/44	65/49	70/74
70 D + 18	0.375 + 0.063	30/47	83/95	98/100	25/44	45/49	45/49
70 D + 18	0.375 + 0.125	63/47	95/95	100/100	45/44	65/49	70/49
70 D + 18	0.375 + 0.25	63/47	85/95	100/100	50/44	73/49	85/49
70 D + 25	0.375 + 0.063	43/47	88/95	100/100	38/44	45/49	68/49
70 D + 25	0.375 + 0.125	45/47	95/95	100/100	45/44	80/49	90/49
70 D + 25	0.375 + 0.25	83/47	95/95	100/100	63/44	60/49	75/49
70 D + 29	0.375 + 0.063	25/47	100/100	100/100	60/44	60/49	73/49
70 D + 29	0.375 + 0.125	38/47	98/100	100/100	58/44	65/44	83/49
70 D + 29	0.375 + 0.25	33/47	88/100	100/100	58/44	73/44	93/49
8 D + 2	0.75 + 0.063	99/97	100/100	100/100	20/23	23/28	22/41
8 D + 2	0.75 + 0.125	95/97	100/100	100/100	20/23	20/28	20/41
8 D + 2	0.75 + 0.25	68/97	100/100	100/100	13/23	15/28	23/41
8 D + 7	0.75 + 0.063	83/97	98/100	100/100	28/23	30/28	25/41

TABLE V - cont.

Rating 20 days after Treatment - cont.							
Treatment	Rate lb/A Herb + Ant.	AMARE	SETVI	ECHCG	CN 64	CN23A	CN3475
8D + 7	0.75 + 0.125	100/97	100/100	100/100	20/23	20/28	18/41
8D + 7	0.75 + 0.25	88/97	100/100	100/100	15/23	10/28	15/41
8D + 9	0.75 + 0.063	95/97	95/100	100/100	3/23	5/28	25/41
8D + 9	0.75 + 0.125	85/97	100/100	100/100	13/23	18/28	23/41
8D + 9	0.75 + 0.25	88/97	100/100	100/100	5/23	10/28	13/41
8D + 18	0.75 + 0.063	100/97	95/100	100/100	8/23	10/28	33/41
8D + 18	0.75 + 0.125	98/97	100/100	100/100	18/23	45/28	43/41
8D + 18	0.75 + 0.25	88/97	100/100	100/100	28/23	25/28	38/41
8D + 25	0.75 + 0.063	80/97	100/100	100/100	15/23	23/28	28/41
8D + 25	0.75 + 0.125	95/97	100/100	100/100	33/23	38/28	50/41
8D + 25	0.75 + 0.25	98/97	100/100	100/100	58/23	35/28	55/41
8D + 29	0.75 + 0.063	88/97	100/100	100/100	5/23	3/28	13/41
8D + 29	0.75 + 0.125	88/97	85/100	100/100	13/23	13/23	20/41
8D + 29	0.75 + 0.25	100/97	100/100	100/100	8/23	10/23	13/41

TABLE V-A

RATING 23 DAYS AFTER TREATMENT							
Treatment	Rate lb/A Herb + Ant.	AMARE	SETVI	ECHCG	CN 64	CN23A	CN3475
24D + 19	0.75 + 0.063	35/53	95/98	95/100	5/13	5/15	15/18
24D + 19	0.75 + 0.125	75/53	100/98	100/100	40/13	50/15	60/18
24D + 19	0.75 + 0.25	100/53	100/98	100/100	20/13	35/15	40/18
24D + 24	0.75 + 0.063	80/53	100/98	98/100	10/13	10/15	15/18
24D + 24	0.75 + 0.125	75/53	100/98	100/100	40/13	45/15	40/18
24D + 24	0.75 + 0.25	75/53	100/98	100/100	20/13	15/15	35/18
24D + 24	0.75 + 0.5	75/53	100/98	100/100	25/13	25/15	30/18
24D + 11	0.75 + 0.063	80/53	100/98	100/100	5/13	5/15	5/18
24D + 11	0.75 + 0.125	95/53	100/98	100/100	35/13	40/15	35/18
24D + 11	0.75 + 0.25	100/53	100/98	100/100	10/13	15/15	20/18
24D + 11	0.75 + 0.5	100/53	100/98	100/100	20/13	25/15	20/18
24D + 12	0.75 + 0.063	85/53	100/98	100/100	5/13	0/15	5/18
24D + 12	0.75 + 0.125	60/53	100/98	100/100	35/13	25/15	25/18
24D + 12	0.75 + 0.25	98/53	100/98	100/100	10/13	25/15	30/18

TABLE V-A - cont.

RATING 23 DAYS AFTER TREATMENT							
Treatment	Rate lb/A Herb + Ant.	AMARE	SETVI	ECHCG	CN 64	CN23A	CN3475
24D + 12	0.75 + 0.5	98/53	100/98	100/100	10/13	25/15	20/18
24D + 14	0.75 + 0.063	75/53	100/98	100/100	0/13	0/15	0/18
24D + 14	0.75 + 0.125	100/53	100/98	100/100	35/13	25/15	25/18
24D + 14	0.75 + 0.25	100/53	100/98	100/100	5/13	15/15	20/18
24D + 14	0.75 + 0.5	100/53	100/98	100/100	5/13	35/15	25/18
24D + 16	0.75 + 0.063	75/53	100/98	100/100	10/13	10/15	10/18
24D + 16	0.75 + 0.125	90/53	100/98	100/100	5/13	15/15	25/18
24D + 16	0.75 + 0.25	100/53	100/98	100/100	30/13	35/15	35/18
24D + 16	0.75 + 0.5	70/53	100/98	100/100	35/13	40/15	45/18
24D + 17	0.75 + 0.063	100/53	100/98	100/100	5/13	0/15	10/18
24D + 17	0.75 + 0.125	100/53	100/98	100/100	5/13	10/15	10/18
24D + 17	0.75 + 0.25	100/53	100/98	100/100	60/13	60/15	60/18
24D + 17	0.75 + 0.5	100/53	100/98	100/100	20/13	30/15	35/18
24D + 20	0.75 + 0.063	100/53	100/98	100/100	15/13	25/15	5/18
24D + 20	0.75 + 0.125	90/53	100/98	100/100	30/13	50/15	40/18

TABLE V-A - cont.

RATING 23 DAYS AFTER TREATMENT							
Treatment	Rate lb/A Herb + Ant.	AMARE	SETVI	ECHCG	CN 64	CN23A	CN3475
24D + 20	0.75 + 0.25	90/53	100/98	100/100	30/13	40/15	40/18
24D + 20	0.75 + 0.5	100/53	100/98	100/100	35/13	40/15	30/18
24D + 23	0.75 + 0.063	75/53	100/98	100/100	5/13	10/15	5/18
24D + 23	0.75 + 0.125	95/53	100/98	100/100	40/13	50/15	40/18
24D + 23	0.75 + 0.25	100/53	100/98	100/100	5/13	15/15	20/18
24D + 23	0.75 + 0.5	90/53	100/98	100/100	5/13	0/15	25/18
RATING 24 DAYS AFTER TREATMENT							
4D + 8	0.75 + 0.125	25/100	100/100	100/100	5/40	10/35	5/35
4D + 8	0.75 + 0.25	100/100	100/100	100/100	5/40	5/35	35/35
4D + 8	0.75 + 0.5	100/100	100/100	100/100	10/40	5/35	20/35
4D + 8	0.75 + 1.0	100/100	100/100	100/100	10/40	10/35	10/35
4D + 10	0.75 + 0.125	90/100	100/100	100/100	5/40	5/35	20/35
4D + 10	0.75 + 0.25	95/100	100/100	100/100	5/40	10/35	15/35
4D + 10	0.75 + 0.5	95/100	100/100	100/100	15/40	20/35	40/35
4D + 10	0.75 + 1.0	98/100	100/100	100/100	15/40	15/35	40/35
4D + 30	0.75 + 0.125	98/100	100/100	100/100	5/40	10/35	5/35

TABLE V-A - cont.

RATING 24 DAYS AFTER TREATMENT							
Treatment	Rate lb/A Herb + Ant.	AMARE	SETVI	ECHCG	CN 64	CN23A	CN3475
4D + 30	0.75 + 0.25	100/100	100/100	100/100	20/40	30/35	40/35
4D + 30	0.75 + 0.5	100/100	100/100	100/100	10/40	10/35	35/35
4D + 30	0.75 + 1.0	100/100	100/100	100/100	15/40	30/35	45/35
4D + 31	0.75 + 0.125	100/100	100/100	100/100	10/40	10/35	10/35
4D + 31	0.75 + 0.25	100/100	100/100	100/100	15/40	40/35	40/35
4D + 31	0.75 + 0.5	100/100	100/100	100/100	60/40	60/35	60/35
4D + 31	0.75 + 1.0	100/100	100/100	100/100	35/40	30/35	40/35
4D + 15	0.75 + 0.125	75/100	95/100	95/100	5/40	0/35	10/35
4D + 15	0.75 + 0.25	100/100	100/100	100/100	10/40	10/35	15/35
4D + 15	0.75 + 0.5	100/100	100/100	100/100	10/40	10/35	10/35
4D + 15	0.75 + 1.0	100/100	100/100	100/100	5/40	10/35	20/35
RATING 25 DAYS AFTER TREATMENT							
4D + 25	0.75 + 0.063	100/70	100/95	99/100	8/15	3/5	3/13
4D + 25	0.75 + 0.125	75/70	95/95	95/100	23/15	18/5	23/13
4D + 25	0.75 + 0.25	98/70	100/95	100/100	23/15	13/5	15/13
4D + 25	0.75 + 0.5	99/70	98/95	98/100	5/15	3/5	8/13

TABLE V-A - cont.

RATING 25 DAYS AFTER TREATMENT							
Treatment	Rate lb/A Herb + Ant.	AMARE	SETVI	ECHCG	CN 64	CN23A	CN3475
4D + 26	0.75 + 0.063	100/70	99/95	99/100	0/15	0/5	3/13
4D + 26	0.75 + 0.125	100/70	100/95	95/100	13/15	5/5	3/13
4D + 26	0.75 + 0.25	95/70	100/95	98/100	3/15	0/5	28/13
4D + 26	0.75 + 0.5	100/70	100/95	98/100	3/15	0/5	18/13
4D + 27	0.75 + 0.063	75/70	100/95	99/100	13/15	0/5	0/13
4D + 27	0.75 + 0.125	98/70	100/95	100/100	10/15	10/5	13/13
4D + 27	0.75 + 0.25	70/70	99/95	100/100	5/15	13/5	18/13
4D + 27	0.75 + 0.5	100/70	100/95	98/100	15/15	15/5	18/13
4D + 27	0.75 + 0.063	85/70	100/95	98/100	18/15	10/5	13/13
4D + 27	0.75 + 0.125	98/70	95/95	95/100	10/15	13/5	13/13
4D + 27	0.75 + 0.25	80/70	100/95	100/100	28/15	13/5	15/13
4D + 27	0.75 + 0.5	95/70	100/95	100/100	15/15	13/5	13/13
4D + 5	0.75 + 0.167	80/70	88/95	93/100	5/15	8/5	8/13
4D + 5	0.75 + 0.33	98/70	100/95	100/100	10/15	10/5	13/13
4D + 5	0.75 + 0.67	100/70	100/95	100/100	18/15	15/5	15/13

TABLE V-B

RATING 24 DAYS AFTER TREATMENT							
Treatment	Rate kg/ha Herb + Ant.	AMARE	SETVI	ECHCG	CN 64	CN23A	CN3475
24D + 21	0.28 + 0.14	85/95	100/100	100/100	60/75	65/83	95/100
24D + 21	0.28 + 0.28	100/95	100/100	100/100	45/75	55/83	83/100
24D + 21	0.28 + 0.56	98/95	100/100	100/100	70/75	80/83	95/100
24D + 21	0.56 + 0.14	100/95	100/100	100/100	95/95	100/99	100/100
24D + 21	0.56 + 0.28	83/95	100/100	100/100	68/95	88/99	93/100
24D + 21	0.56 + 0.56	100/95	100/100	100/100	93/95	100/99	100/100
4D + 21	0.56 + 0.14	50/73	100/100	100/100	8/15	10/15	35/23
4D + 21	0.56 + 0.28	73/73	100/100	100/100	18/15	10/15	20/23
4D + 21	0.56 + 0.56	38/73	100/100	100/100	18/15	10/15	18/23
4D + 21	0.84 + 0.14	73/95	100/100	100/100	20/30	23/33	45/45
4D + 21	0.84 + 0.28	63/95	100/100	100/100	20/30	18/33	30/45
4D + 21	0.84 + 0.56	68/95	100/100	100/100	20/30	15/33	25/45

TABLES VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI

The following compounds were employed as examples of antidotes in Tables VI, VII, VIII, IX, X and XI, as indicated in the respective tables.

18 2,2-dimethyl-3-dichloroacetyl-5-n-propyl oxazolidine
19 3-(dichloroacetyl)-2,2,5-trimethyl thiazolidine
33 2,2-dimethyl-N-dichloroacetyl-5-isopropoxymethyl oxazolidine
25 2,2-dimethyl -3-dichloroacetyl-5-methoxymethyl oxazolidine
26 2,2-dimethyl-3-dichloroacetyl-5-ethoxymethyl oxazolidine
29 2,2-dimethyl-3-dichloroacetyl-5-ethyl-thiomethyl oxazolidine

34 2-2-dimethyl-3-(dichloroacetyl)-5-(ethylsulfonylmethyl)-1-3, oxazolidine
35 2-methyl-2-carboethoxymethyl-3-dichloroacetyl thiazolidine
36 2-methyl-2-carbomethoxymethyl-3-dichloroacetyl thiazolidine
37 2-methyl-2-ethyl-3-dichloroacetyl-1,3-thiazolidine
38 2-butyn-1-yl-p-toluenesulfonyl carbamate
39 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl-p-chlorophenyl carbamate

Procedures for Tables VI, VII, VIII and IX are substantially the same as given above. Crop seeds and weeds were as follows:

Weed:

SETVI - green foxtail (Setaria viridis)
ECHCG - watergrass (Echinochloa crusgalli)
AMARE - redroot pigweed (Amaranthus retroflexus)

Crop:

Corn Varieties CN64; CN72AA; XL55; CN23A; CN447; CN3475 CN405W; CN7780; CN3541; CN7751; CN22; CN5340; CN8415; CN Golden Jubilee (CN GJ); CN6060; CNC6595; CNL17; CNLH74; CNL123; CN179; CN872; CN59; CN73; CN397; CN4256; CN3535; CN1100;

TABLE VI

Rating 29 Days after Treatment													
Treatment	Rate 1b/A Herb + Ant.	SETVI	CN64	CN72AA	XL55	CN23A	CN447	ECHCG	CN3475	CN405W	CN7780	CCN3541	CN7751
4D + 2	0.75 + 0.063	100/100	3/20	5/25	3/23	3/18	23/38	100/100	0/10	0/10	0/18	15/38	5/58
4D + 2	0.75 + 0.125	100/100	3/20	18/25	8/23	10/18	3/38	100/100	5/10	13/10	3/18	48/38	8/58
4D + 2	0.75 + 0.25	100/100	5/20	10/25	3/23	4/18	8/38	100/100	0/10	0/10	0/18	68/38	3/58
4D + 6	0.75 + 0.063	100/100	5/20	10/25	3/23	4/18	5/38	100/100	10/10	3/10	8/18	15/38	13/58
4D + 6	0.75 + 0.125	100/100	8/20	20/25	5/23	5/18	5/38	100/100	5/10	10/10	5/18	70/38	18/58
4D + 6	0.75 + 0.25	100/100	10/20	18/25	13/23	8/18	8/38	100/100	5/10	3/10	5/18	0/38	10/58
4D + 6	0.75 + 0.5	100/100	10/20	23/25	0/23	5/18	5/38	100/100	8/10	5/10	8/18	0/38	10/58
4D + 7	0.75 + 0.063	100/100	10/20	25/25	10/23	8/18	15/38	100/100	3/10	5/10	3/18	50/38	3/58
4D + 7	0.75 + 0.125	100/100	3/20	8/25	0/23	5/18	8/38	100/100	0/10	0/10	0/18	0/38	4/58
4D + 7	0.75 + 0.25	100/100	5/20	13/25	5/23	0/18	3/38	100/100	0/10	5/10	5/18	50/38	0/58

TABLE VI - cont.

Treatment	Rate lb/A Herb + Ant.	SETVI	CN64	CN72AA	XL55	CN23A	CN447	ECHCG	CN3475	CN405W	CN7780	CCN3541	CN7751
4D + 7	0.75 + 0.5	100/100	5/20	0/25	0/23	0/18	5/38	100/100	0/10	0/10	5/18	0/38	0/58
4D + 18	0.75 + 0.063	100/100	8/20	5/25	3/23	3/18	8/38	100/100	0/10	0/10	0/18	0/38	5/58
4D + 18	0.75 + 0.125	100/100	8/20	10/25	8/23	5/18	8/38	100/100	3/10	8/10	18/18	50/38	10/58
4D + 18	0.75 + 0.25	100/100	8/20	23/25	15/23	3/18	3/38	100/100	5/10	5/10	5/18	80/38	5/58
4D + 18	0.75 + 0.5	100/100	13/20	5/25	0/23	5/18	18/38	100/100	3/10	3/10	8/18	13/38	18/58
4D + 33	0.75 + 0.063	100/100	3/20	13/25	10/23	5/18	3/38	100/100	0/10	0/10	0/18	0/38	3/58
4D + 33	0.75 + 0.125	100/100	0/20	3/25	0/23	0/18	5/38	100/100	3/10	8/10	3/18	50/38	10/58
4D + 33	0.75 + 0.25	100/100	3/20	5/25	3/23	0/18	3/38	100/100	3/10	0/10	0/18	3/38	3/58
4D + 33	0.75 + 0.5	99/100	3/20	5/25	0/23	0/18	8/38	100/100	0/10	3/10	3/18	10/38	5/58
4D + 29	0.75 + 0.063	100/100	0/20	0/25	0/23	0/18	0/38	100/100	3/10	0/10	3/18	0/38	3/58

TABLE VI - cont.

Treatment	Rate lb/A Herb + Ant.	SETVI	CN64	CN72AA	XL55	CN23A	CN447	ECHCG	CN3475	CN405W	CN7780	CN3541	CN7751
4D + 29	0.75 + 0.125	100/100	5/20	3/25	0/23	0/18	0/38	100/100	0/10	0/10	0/18	0/38	0/58
4D + 29	0.75 + 0.25	100/100	3/20	0/25	5/23	0/18	8/38	100/100	3/10	0/10	13/18	50/38	3/58
4D + 29	0.75 + 0.5	100/100	5/20	0/25	0/23	3/18	0/38	98/100	3/10	0/10	0/18	0/38	0/58
4D + 34	0.75 + 0.063	100/100	10/20	13/25	5/23	0/18	3/38	100/100	3/10	0/10	3/18	3/38	5/58
4D + 34	0.75 + 0.125	100/100	3/20	23/25	0/23	3/18	3/38	100/100	0/10	3/10	0/18	25/38	10/58
4D + 34	0.75 + 0.25	100/100	10/20	13/25	13/23	3/18	0/38	100/100	3/10	0/10	3/18	0/38	3/58
4D + 34	0.75 + 0.5	100/100	0/20	0/25	0/23	0/18	0/38	100/100	0/10	10/10	8/18	0/38	3/58

TABLE VII

Rating 27 Days After Treatment												
Treatment	Rate 1b/A Herb + Ant.	SETVI	CN22	CN5340	CN8415	CN GJ	ECHCG	CN6060	CNC596	CNL117	CNLH74	CNL123
4D + 2	1.0 + 0.063	100/99	23/26	18/28	20/42	75/81	100/100	8/15	8/11	13/34	8/23	30/27
4D + 2	1.0 + 0.125	100/99	8/26	3/28	5/42	60/81	100/100	8/15	3/11	13/34	5/23	8/27
4D + 2	1.0 + 0.25	85/99	10/26	10/28	38/42	98/81	100/100	10/15	13/11	15/34	23/23	15/27
4D + 7	1.0 + 0.063	100/99	15/26	13/28	18/42	100/81	100/100	8/15	0/11	10/34	10/23	8/27
4D + 7	1.0 + 0.125	100/99	18/26	28/28	28/42	95/81	100/100	10/15	3/11	25/34	23/23	15/27
4D + 7	1.0 + 0.25	100/99	25/26	20/28	20/42	100/81	100/100	18/15	8/11	18/34	20/23	5/27
4D + 9	1.0 + 0.063	99/99	15/26	23/28	18/42	70/81	100/100	10/15	8/11	13/34	10/23	8/27
4D + 9	1.0 + 0.125	100/99	5/26	5/28	10/42	50/81	100/100	5/15	5/11	8/34	8/23	10/27
4D + 9	1.0 + 0.25	100/99	20/26	8/28	15/42	55/81	100/100	13/15	8/11	15/34	25/23	8/27
4D + 13	1.0 + 0.063	100/99	8/26	3/28	30/42	58/81	100/100	5/15	5/11	3/34	3/23	5/27

TABLE VII - cont.

Treatment	Rate lb/A Herb + Ant.	SETVI	CN22	CN5340	CN8415	CN GJ	ECHCG	CN6060	CNC596	CNL117	CNLH74	CNL123
4D + 33	1.0 + 0.125	100/99	10/26	18/28	18/42	75/81	100/100	5/15	15/11	8/34	15/23	28/27
4D + 33	1.0 + 0.25	100/99	20/26	18/28	3/42	95/81	100/100	8/15	8/11	13/34	10/23	10/27
4D + 29	1.0 + 0.063	85/99	8/26	8/28	10/42	58/81	100/100	3/15	3/11	3/34	5/23	5/27
4D + 29	1.0 + 0.125	100/99	3/26	3/28	8/42	50/81	100/100	8/15	5/11	8/34	5/23	3/27
4D + 29	1.0 + 0.25	95/99	5/26	4/28	10/42	75/81	100/100	8/15	5/11	5/34	10/23	8/27
4D + 34	1.0 + 0.063	100/99	15/26	10/28	10/42	45/81	100/100	8/15	3/11	10/34	18/23	25/27
4D + 34	1.0 + 0.125	100/99	13/26	10/28	18/42	75/81	100/100	10/15	0/11	8/34	5/23	5/27
4D + 34	1.0 + 0.25	100/99	8/26	10/28	8/42	28/81	100/100	5/15	5/11	10/34	15/23	15/27
4D + 25	1.0 + 0.063	100/99	38/26	40/28	80/42	100/81	99/100	28/15	13/11	68/34	40/23	53/27
4D + 25	1.0 + 0.125	100/99	35/26	33/28	43/42	99/81	99/100	10/15	13/11	55/34	65/23	65/27

TABLE VII - cont.

Treatment	Rate 1b/A Herb + Ant.	SETVI	CN22	CN5340	CN8415	CN GJ	ECHCG	CN6060	CNC596	CNL117	CNLH74	CNL123
4D + 25	1.0 + 0.25	55/99	38/26	25/28	15/42	50/81	100/100	20/15	8/11	33/34	38/23	43/27
4D + 26	1.0 + 0.063	100/99	30/26	15/28	20/42	25/81	100/100	8/15	5/11	10/34	28/23	35/27
4D + 26	1.0 + 0.125	100/99	15/26	13/28	23/42	90/81	100/100	13/15	3/11	3/34	10/23	30/27
4D + 26	1.0 + 0.25	100/99	8/26	20/28	13/42	88/81	100/100	13/15	13/11	5/34	0/23	20/27
4D + 18	1.0 + 0.063	100/99	33/26	43/28	25/42	45/81	100/100	20/15	15/11	18/34	15/23	38/27
4D + 18	1.0 + 0.125	100/99	35/26	35/28	38/42	80/81	100/100	8/15	10/11	10/34	10/23	35/27
4D + 18	1.0 + 0.25	100/99	28/26	35/28	43/42	100/81	100/100	13/15	5/11	28/34	5/23	25/27
4D + 19	1.0 + 0.063	95/99	8/26	23/28	38/42	88/81	100/100	8/15	3/11	28/34	5/23	33/27
4D + 19	1.0 + 0.125	100/99	30/26	33/28	40/42	100/81	100/100	33/15	18/11	53/34	40/23	40/27
4D + 19	1.0 + 0.25	100/99	50/26	38/28	43/42	95/81	100/100	30/15	15/11	23/34	15/23	53/27

TABLE VIII

Rating 26 Days After Treatment												
Treatment	Rate lb/A Herb/Ant.	SETVI	CN7751	CN179	CN872	CN59	CN8415	CN73	CN397	CN4256	CN3535	CN1100
4D + 37	1.0 + 0.063	100/100	25/35	0/30	0/0	0/5	10/35	0/25	0/10	0/100	0/10	0/20
4D + 37	1.0 + 0.125	100/100	20/35	50/30	0/0	50/5	35/35	40/25	35/10	10/100	10/10	5/20
4D + 37	1.0 + 0.25	100/100	15/35	25/30	5/0	40/5	20/35	15/25	0/10	40/100	10/10	20/20
4D + 37	1.0 + 0.5	100/100	10/35	10/30	0/0	40/5	20/35	50/25	15/10	15/100	15/10	10/20
4D + 37	1.75 + 0.063	100/100	10/60	10/70	0/45	75/70	40/100	40/95	0/35	20/50	20/25	10/15
4D + 37	1.75 + 0.5	100/100	25/60	65/70	30/45	70/70	40/100	60/95	30/35	10/50	10/25	15/15

TABLE IX

Rating 13 Days after Treatment							
Treatment	Rate lb/A Herb + Ant.	AMARE	SETVI	CN7751	CN8415	CN73	CN179
4D + 35	1.0 + 0.063	73/78	100/100	65/88	43/83	50/90	50/90
4D + 35	1.0 + 0.125	100/78	98/100	55/88	75/83	80/90	80/90
4D + 35	1.0 + 0.25	88/78	100/100	65/88	68/83	75/90	78/90
4D + 36	1.0 + 0.5	93/78	100/100	58/88	58/83	75/90	80/90
4D + 36	1.0 + 0.063	88/78	100/100	85/88	75/83	88/90	85/90
4D + 36	1.0 + 0.125	98/78	100/100	58/88	63/83	85/90	85/90
4D + 36	1.0 + 0.25	95/78	100/100	68/88	40/83	68/90	68/90
4D + 36	1.0 + 0.5	93/78	100/100	43/88	53/83	73/90	75/90

Compound IV-13 (original sample) was applied as a pre-emergence tank-mix with either Compound 1, Compound 2, Compound 9, Compound 13 or Compound 39. The herbicide and/or antidote were applied on three corn hybrids: (Zea mays), barley, milo, wheat, rice and on the weeds ELEIN and ABUTH. All compounds were technical and dissolved in a 60:40 acetone/water rati with 0.5% Tween 20® added. All seeds were planted 2 cm deep i aluminum flats (10 x 21 x 6 cm deep); soil type was a sandy loam soil, pH 6.7, containing 0.8% O.M. an d8.95 clay. Soil was fortified with fertilizer (17-17-17) and Captan 80W® prior to seeding. Applications were made with the carrier volume of 25 gal/A. Ratings were conducted 18 days after treatment.

TABLE X

Compound	Herbicide + Antidote Rate (lb/A)	ML	RC201	ELEIN	ABUTH
IV-13 + 1	0.625 + 0.50	25/40	10/15	20/15	0/15
	0.625 + 1.00	25/40	0/15	50/15	50/15
	0.625 + 2.00	15/40	0/15	40/15	15/15
	0.125 + 0.50	50/65	5/15	20/20	0/20
	0.125 + 1.00	70/65	10/15	50/20	35/20
	0.125 + 2.00	35/65	0/15	30/20	20/20
IV-13 + 2	0.625 + 0.25	15/40	0/15	20/15	10/15
	0.625 + 0.50	20/40	0/15	20/15	15/15
	0.625 + 1.00	20/40	0/15	35/15	10/15
	0.125 + 0.25	40/65	25/15	40/20	50/20
	0.125 + 0.50	65/65	20/15	25/20	0/20
	0.125 + 1.00	40/65	30/15	50/20	40/20
IV-13 + 13	0.625 + 0.50	35/40	0/15	40/15	0/15
	0.625 + 1.00	35/40	5/15	20/15	5/15
	0.625 + 2.00	30/40	0/15	65/15	0/15
	0.125 + 0.50	80/65	20/15	60/20	10/20
	0.125 + 1.00	60/65	15/15	50/20	15/20
	0.125 + 2.00	65/65	25/15	40/20	0/20
IV-13 + 9	0.625 + 0.25	10/40	0/15	10/15	30/15
	0.625 + 0.50	15/40	0/15	25/15	0/15
	0.625 + 1.00	10/40	0/15	5/15	0/15
	0.125 + 0.25	20/65	15/15	65/20	10/20
	0.125 + 0.50	60/65	20/15	20/20	25/20
	0.125 + 1.00	40/65	30/15	30/20	0/20
IV-13 + 39	0.625 + 0.50	25/40	0/15	20/15	15/15
	0.625 + 1.00	20/40	0/15	25/15	0/15
	0.625 + 2.00	20/40	0/15	20/15	20/15
	0.125 + 0.50	50/65	15/15	30/20	40/20
	0.125 + 1.00	60/65	10/15	30/20	30/20
	0.125 + 2.00	60/65	20/15	20/20	0/20

TABLE X

Compound	Herbicide + Antidote Rate (lb/A)	ELEIN	ABUTH	CORN AVERAGE	BARLEY	WHEAT
IV-13 + 1	0.50 + 0.50	95/88	100/95	0/0	0/0	10/5
	0.50 + 1.00	90/88	100/95	0/0	0/0	25/5
	0.50 + 2.00	80/88	90/95	0/0	0/0	5/5
	1.00 + 0.50	100/98	100/93	0/0	0/0	10/10
	1.00 + 1.00	100/98	100/93	0/0	0/0	5/10
	1.00 + 2.00	85/98	85/93	0/0	0/0	5/10
IV-13 + 2	0.50 + 0.25	85/88	95/95	0/0	0/0	0/5
	0.50 + 0.50	98/88	100/95	0/0	0/0	10/5
	0.50 + 1.00	98/88	100/95	0/0	0/0	15/5
	1.00 + 0.25	98/98	100/93	0/0	0/0	5/10
	1.00 + 0.50	80/98	100/93	0/0	0/0	5/10
	1.00 + 1.00	98/98	100/93	0/0	0/0	10/10
IV-13 + 13	0.50 + 0.50	95/88	100/95	0/0	0/0	10/5
	0.50 + 1.00	90/88	100/95	0/0	0/0	15/5
	0.50 + 2.00	90/88	100/95	0/0	0/0	20/5
	1.00 + 0.50	75/98	100/93	0/0	0/0	10/10
	1.00 + 1.00	90/98	100/93	0/0	0/0	15/10
	1.00 + 2.00	70/98	90/93	0/0	0/0	10/10
IV-13 + 9	0.50 + 0.25	85/88	100/95	0/0	0/0	10/5
	0.50 + 0.50	90/88	100/95	0/0	0/0	10/5
	0.50 + 1.00	95/88	100/95	0/0	0/0	5/5
	1.00 + 0.25	85/98	100/93	0/0	0/0	5/10
	1.00 + 0.50	90/98	100/93	0/0	0/0	15/10
	1.00 + 1.00	95/98	100/93	0/0	0/0	5/10
IV-13 + 39	0.50 + 0.50	95/88	100/95	0/0	0/0	0/5
	0.50 + 1.00	85/88	100/95	0/0	0/0	10/5
	0.50 + 2.00	75/88	100/95	0/0	0/0	20/5
	1.00 + 0.50	100/98	100/93	0/0	0/0	25/10
	1.00 + 1.00	90/98	100/93	0/0	0/0	5/10
	1.00 + 2.00	85/98	100/93	0/0	0/0	10/10

TABLE XI

Early Rating				
Compound	Herbicide + Antidote Rate (lb/A)	SETVI	Average Corn *	
			BL*	ST
71D + 2	0.125 + 0.125	100/100	60/58	15/26
	0.125 + 0.250	100/100	39/58	13/26
	0.125 + 0.500	100/100	16/58	11/26
	0.250 + 0.125	100/100	68/41	29/14
	0.250 + 0.250	100/100	65/41	33/14
	0.250 + 0.500	100/100	63/41	31/14
71D + 9	0.125 + 0.125	100/100	0/58	0/26
	0.125 + 0.250	100/100	40/58	20/26
	0.125 + 0.500	100/100	15/58	10/26
	0.250 + 0.125	100/100	35/41	16/14
	0.250 + 0.250	100/100	53/41	19/14
	0.250 + 0.500	100/100	64/41	30/14
71D + 29	0.125 + 0.125	95/100	11/58	9/26
	0.125 + 0.250	100/100	39/58	19/26
	0.125 + 0.500	95/100	6/58	5/26
	0.250 + 0.125	100/100	35/41	16/14
	0.250 + 0.250	100/100	40/41	26/14
	0.250 + 0.500	100/100	45/41	33/14

Late Rating				
Compound	Herbicide + Antidote Rate (lb/A)	SETVI	Average Corn	
			BL*	ST
71D + 2	0.125 + 0.125	100/100	15/3	25/49
	0.125 + 0.250	100/100	19/3	23/49
	0.125 + 0.500	100/100	9/3	21/49
	0.250 + 0.125	100/100	4/8	55/9
	0.250 + 0.250	100/100	9/8	30/9
	0.250 + 0.500	100/100	0/8	45/9
71D + 9	0.125 + 0.125	100/100	0/3	0/49
	0.125 + 0.250	100/100	1/3	0/49
	0.125 + 0.500	100/100	10/3	16/49
71D + 9	0.250 + 0.125	100/100	11/8	23/9
	0.250 + 0.250	100/100	9/8	16/9
	0.250 + 0.500	100/100	4/8	44/9
71D + 29	0.125 + 0.125	90/100	3/3	11/49
	0.125 + 0.250	100/100	0/3	0/49
	0.125 + 0.500	95/100	0/3	10/49
71d + 29	0.250 + 0.125	95/100	9/8	16/9
	0.250 + 0.250	100/100	6/8	23/9
	0.250 + 0.500	100/100	14/8	35/9
BL = Bleaching ST = Stunting				

TABLE XII

Seed Treatment

Herbicides : 8D and 51A
Antidote : Compound 32
Antidote was applied as a seed treatment
(0.0625% to 0.5% of the antidote by weight of the seed)
Planting was 2 cm deep in sandy loam soil.
Ratings were conducted 12 days after treatment and 21 days after treatment.
Two weed species:
ABUTH velvetleaf (Abutilon theophrasti)
ELEIN goodgrass (Eleusine indica)
Corn varieties :

Corn 3737
Corn 7751
Average represents average valued for bleaching (BL) and stunting (ST).

TABLE XII

Seed Treatment							
Herbicides : 8D and 51A Antidote : Compound 32 Antidote was applied as a seed treatment (0.0625% to 0.5% of the antidote by weight of the seed) Planting was 2 cm deep in sandy loam soil. Ratings were conducted 12 days after treatment and 21 days after treatment. Two weed species: ABUTH velvetleaf (Abutilon theophrasti) ELEIN goodgrass (Eleusine indica) Corn varieties : Corn 3737 Corn 7751 Average represents average valued for bleaching (BL) and stunting (ST).							
Herbicide-Antidote Compounds		Time (days)	Rate (lb/A + w/w %)	ELEIN	ABUTH	Average Corn	
						BL	ST
8D	32	12 21	0.5 + 0.5% 0.5 + 0.5%	100/100 100/100	100/100 100/100	0/40 0/20 CN 7751	10/20 10/33
51A	32	20	1.0 + 0.5%	100/100	100/100	0/18	

A formulation is the incorporation of a formulant in a form which is directly usable on crops and weeds. As defined herein, a "formulant" is the material which is to be formulated. The formulant may be either an antidote compound alone or an herbicide and antidote composition. The purpose of the formulation is to apply the formulant to the locus of a crop where it is desired to establish herbicidal selectivity by a convenient method. The "locus" may include soil, seeds, crop, crop seeds, seedlings and vegetation.

The antidotes described herein can be formulated in a number of ways for suitable application: (a) the antidote can be formulated for application directly to the crop seed; (b) the antidote and herbicide may be formulated separately and applied separately or applied simultaneously in an appropriate weight ratio, e.g., as a tank mix, or (c) the antidote and herbicide may be formulate together in the proper weight ratio.

Useful formulations of the compounds of this invention can be prepared in conventional ways. They include dusts, granules, microcapsules, pellets solutions, suspensions, emulsions, wettable powders, emulsifiable concentrations and the like. Many of these may be applied directly to the locus. Sprayable formulations can be extended in suitable media and used at spray volumes of from a few liters to several hundred liters per hectare. High strength compositions are primarily used as intermediates for further formulation. The formulations, broadly, contain about 0.1% to 99% by weight of active herbicide and antidote ingredient(s) and at least one of (a) about 0.1% to 20% surfactant(s) and (b) about 1% to 99.9% solid or liquid inert diluent(s). More specifically, they can contain these ingredients in the following approximate proportions.

TABLE 2

	Active Herb. & Ant. Ingredients	Weight Percent*	
		Diluent(s)	Surfactant(s)
Wettable Powders	20-90	0-74	1-10
Oil Suspensions	3-50	40-95	0-15
Emulsions, Solutions, (including Emulsifiable Concentrates)			
Aqueous Suspension	10-50	40-84	1-20
Dusts	1-25	70-99	0-5
Granules and Pellets	0.1-95	5-99.9	0-15
High Strength Compositions	90-99	0-10	0-2

*Active ingredient plus at least one of a Surfactant or a Diluent equals 100 weight percent.

Lower or higher levels of active ingredient can, of course, be present depending on the intended use and the physical properties of the compound. Higher ratios of surfactant to active ingredient are sometimes desirable, and are achieved by incorporation into the formulation or by tank mixing.

Dusts are free-flowing powder compositions containing the formulant impregnated on a particulate carrier. The particle size of the carriers is usually in the approximate range of 30 to 50 microns. Examples of suitable carriers are talc, bentonite, diatomaceous earth, and pyrophyllite. The composition generally contains up to 50% of formulant. Anti-caking and anti-static agents may also be added. Dusts may be applied by spraying from boom sprayers, hand sprayers or airplanes.

Wettable powders are finely divided compositions comprising a particular carrier impregnated with the formulant and additionally containing one or more surface active agents. The surface active agent promotes rapid dispersion of the powder in an aqueous medium to form stable, sprayable suspensions. A wide variety of surface active agents can be used, for example, long chain fatty alcohols and alkali metal salts of the sulfated fatty alcohols; slats of sulfonic acid; esters of long chain fatty acids; and polyhydric alcohols, in which the alcohol groups are free, omega-substituted polyethylene glycols of relatively long chain length. A list of surface active agents suitable for use in agriculture formulations can be found in Wade Van Valkenburg, Pesticide Formulations (Marcel Dekker, Inc., N.Y., 1973) at pages 79-84.

Granules comprise the formulant impregnated on a particulate inert carrier having a particle size of about 1 to 2 millimeters (mm) in diameter. The granules can be made by spraying a solution of the formulant in a volatile solvent onto the granular carrier. Examples of suitable carriers for the preparation of granules include clay, vermiculite sawdust, and granular carbon.

Microcapsules and other slow release formulations are advantageous as formulations to deliver and distribute the active ingredients. Microcapsules consist of fully enclosed droplets of granules containing the active materials in which the enclosing material is an inert porous membrane, arranged to allow escape of the enclosed materials to the surrounding medium at controlled rates over a specified period of time. Encapsulated droplets are typically about 1 to 50 microns in diameter. The enclosed liquid typically constitutes about 50 to 95% of the weight of the entire capsule, and may contain an amount of solvent in addition to the active materials. Encapsulated granules are characterized by porous membranes sealing the openings of the granule carrier pores, trapping the liquid containing the active components inside for controlled release. A typical granule size ranges from 1 millimeter to 1 centimeter in diameter. In agricultural usage, the granule size is generally about 1 to 2 millimeters in diameter. Granules formed by extrusion, agglomeration or prilling are useful in the present invention as well as materials in their naturally occurring form. Examples of such carriers are vermiculite, sintered clay granules, kaolin, attapulgite clay, sawdust and granular carbon. Useful encapsulating materials include natural and synthetic rubbers, cellulosic materials, styrene-butadiene copolymers, polyacrylonitriles, polyacrylates, polyesters, polyamides, polyureas, polyurethanes and starch xanthates.

Emulsifiable concentrates consist of an oil solution of the formulant plus an emulsifying agent. Prior to use, the concentrate is diluted with water to form a suspended emulsion of oil droplets. The emulsifiers used are usually a mixture of anionic and nonionic surfactants. Other additives, such as suspending agents and thickeners, may be included in the emulsifiable concentrate.

When the formulant is an antidote and herbicide composition, the proportion of antidote compound to herbicide compound generally ranges from approximately 0.001 to 30 parts by weight of the antidote

compound per weight of the herbicide compound.

Formulations generally contain several additives in addition to the formulant and carrier or agent. Among these are inert ingredients, diluent carriers, organic solvents, water, oil and water, water in oil emulsions, carriers of dusts and granules, and surface active wetting, dispersing and emulsifying agents. Fertilizers, e.g., ammonium nitrate urea and superphosphate, may be included. Aids to rooting and growth, e.g., compost, manure, humus and sand, may also be included.

Alternatively, the antidote compounds and herbicide and antidote compositions of this invention can be applied to a crop by addition of the formulant to irrigation water supplied to the field to be treated. This method of application permits the penetration of the compositions into the soil as the water is absorbed.

As another alternative, the formulant can be applied to the soil in the form of a solution in a suitable solvent. Solvents frequently used in these formulations include kerosene, fuel oil, xylene, petroleum fractions with boiling ranges above xylene and aromatic petroleum fractions rich in methylated naphthalenes. Liquid solutions, like dusts, may be applied by spraying from boom and hand sprayers or airplanes.

EXAMPLE

Dusts: The following substances are used to formulate (a) 5% and (b) a 2% dust:

(a)

5 parts of active substance
95 parts of talc;

(b)

2 parts of active substance
1 part of highly dispersed silicic acid
97 parts of talc.

The active substances are mixed with the carriers and ground and in this form can be processed to dusts for application.

EXAMPLE

Granulate: The following substances are used to formulate a 5% granulate:

5 parts of active substance
0.25 part of epichlorohydrin
0.25 part of cetyl polyglycol ether
3.25 parts of polyethylene glycol
91 parts of kaolin (particle size 0.3-0.8 mm).

The active substance is mixed with epichlorohydrin and the mixture is dissolved in 6 parts of acetone. Then polyethylene glycol and cetyl polyglycol ether are added. The resultant solution is sprayed on kaolin and the acetone is evaporated in vacuo.

EXAMPLE

Wettable powders: The following constituents are used to formula (a) a 70%, (b) a 40%, (c) and (d) a 25% and (e) a 105 wettable powder.

(a)

70 parts of active substance
5 parts of sodium dibutylnaphthylsulfonate
3 parts of naphthalenesulfonic acid/phenolsulfonic acid/formaldehyde condensate (3:2:1)
10 parts of kaolin
12 parts of Champagne chalk

(b)

40 parts of active substance
5 parts of sodium ligninsulfonate
1 part of sodium dibutylnaphthalenesulfonic acid
54 parts of silicic acid

(c)

25 parts of active substance
4.5 parts of calcium ligninsulfate
1.9 parts of Champagne chalk/hydroxyethyl cellulose mixture (1:1)
1.5 parts of sodium dibutylnaphthalenesulfonate
19.5 parts of silicic acid
19.5 parts of Champagne chalk
28.1 parts of kaolin

(d)

25 parts of active substance
2.5 parts of isooctylphenoxy-polyethylene-ethanol
1.7 parts of a Champagne chalk/hydroxyethyl cellulose mixture (1:1)
8.3 parts of sodium aluminum silicate
16.5 parts of kieselguhr
46 parts of kaolin

(e)

10 parts of active substance
3 parts of a mixture of the sodium salts of saturated fatty alcohol sulfates
5 parts of naphthalenesulfonic acid/formaldehyde condensate
82 parts of kaolin.

The active substances are intimately mixed in suitable mixers with the additives and ground in appropriate mills and rollers. Wettable powders of excellent wettability and suspension power are obtained. These wettable powders can be diluted with water to give suspensions of the desired concentration and can be used in particular for treating parts of plants.

EXAMPLE

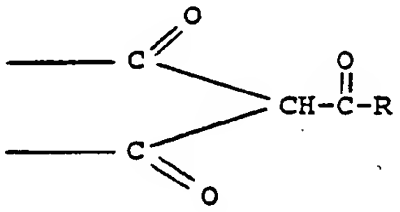
Emulsifiable concentrate: The following substances are used to formulate a 25% emulsifiable concentrate:

25 parts of active substance
2.5 parts of epoxidized vegetable oil
10 parts of an alkylarylsulfonate/fatty alcohol polyglycol ether mixture
5 parts of dimethylformamide
57.5 parts of exylene.

By diluting such a concentrate with water it is possible to prepare emulsions of the desired concentrations, which are especially suitable for leaf application.

Claims

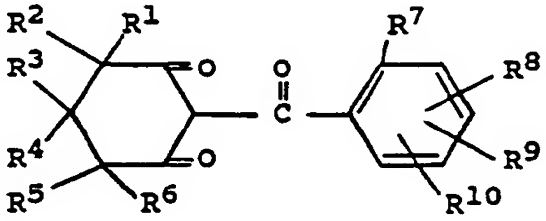
1. A herbicidal composition characterised in that it comprises a herbicidally effective amount of an acylated 1,3-dicarbonyl compound corresponding to the following general formula:



or a tautomeric form thereof wherein R represents a substituted aromatic moiety; and a non-phytotoxic antidotally-effective amount of a compound selected from amides of haloalkanoic acids, aromatic oxime derivatives, thiazole carboxylic acids and derivatives thereof and 1,8-naphthalic anhydride, the weight ratio of herbicide component:antidote component being from 0.1:1 to 30:1.

2. A composition as claimed in claim 1 wherein the 1,3-dicarbonyl moiety is an optionally substituted 5- or 6-membered carbocyclic ring or a heterocyclic ring having 1 or 2 hetero-atoms.

3. A composition as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2 wherein the herbicidally-active component corresponds to the following general formula:



wherein

R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5 and R^6 independently represent hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl or

R^1 or R^3 is $R_aO\overset{O}{\overset{\|}{C}}$-

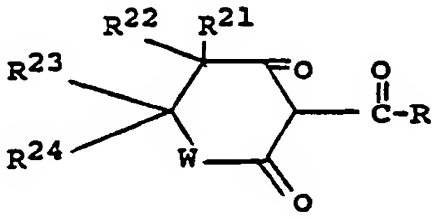
wherein R_a represents C_1-C_4 alkyl;

phenyl, optionally substituted by from 2 to 5 methyl groups; or R^3 represents hydroxyl and R^1, R^2, R^4, R^5 and R^6 independently represent hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl;

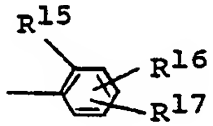
or wherein R^1 and R^2, or R^3 and R^4, taken together represent C_2-C_5 alkylene;

R^7 represents halogen; cyano; C_1-C_4 alkyl; C_1-C_4 haloalkyl; R_kSO_n herein R_k represents C_1-C_4 alkyl and n represents 0, 1 to 2; C_1-C_4 alkoxy; or nitro;

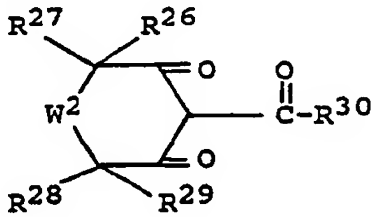
R^8, R^9 and R^{10} independently represent hydrogen or substituents selected from halogen C_1-C_4 alkyl; C_1-C_4 alkoxy; trifluoromethoxy; cyano; nitro; C_1-C_4 haloalkyl; C_1-C_4 alkylthio; or phenoxy optionally substituted by halogen and/or halomethyl;
$R_bS(O)_n$ wherein n represents 0, 1 or 2; and R_b represents C_1-C_4 alkyl, C_1-C_4 haloalkyl, phenyl or benzyl,
$R_c\overset{O}{\overset{\|}{C}}NH$- wherein R_c represents C_1-C_4 alkyl,
$-NR_dR_e$ wherein R_d and R_e independently represent hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl;
$R_fC(O)$- wherein R_f represents hydrogen, C_1-C_4 alkyl, C_1-C_4 haloalkyl or C_1-C_4 alkoxy;
$SO_2NR_gR_h$ wherein R_g and R_h independently represent hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl;
or R^8 and R^9 taken together complete a ring structure with two adjacent carbon atoms of the phenyl ring to which they are attached;
or



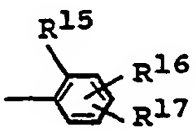
wherein R^{21}-R^{24} independently represent hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl; or R^{21} and R^{22} together represent C_2-C_5 alkylene; or R^{23} and R^{24} together represent C_2-C_5 alkylene; or R^{21} and R^{23} together form a bond, and R represents substituted phenyl:



wherein R^{15} represents hydrogen, halogen, C_1 or C_2 alkyl, C_1 or C_2 alkoxy, nitro, cyano, C_1 or C_2 haloalkyl, or R_mSO_n wherein R_m represents C_1 or C_2 alkyl and n represents 0, 1 or 2, tri- or di-fluoromethyl; or tri- or di-fluoromethoxy; and R^{16} and R^{17} independently represent hydrogen, halogen, C_1-C_4 alkyl, C_1-C_4 alkoxy, trifluoromethoxy, cyano, nitro, C_1-C_4 haloalkyl, R_bSO_n- wherein n represents 0, 1 or 2, and R_b represents C_1-C_4 alkyl, C_1-C_4 alkyl substituted with halogen or cyano, phenyl, or benzyl, W represents oxygen or sulfur, when R^{21} and R^{23} together form a bond, the compounds contain an unsaturated heterocyclic ring;
or

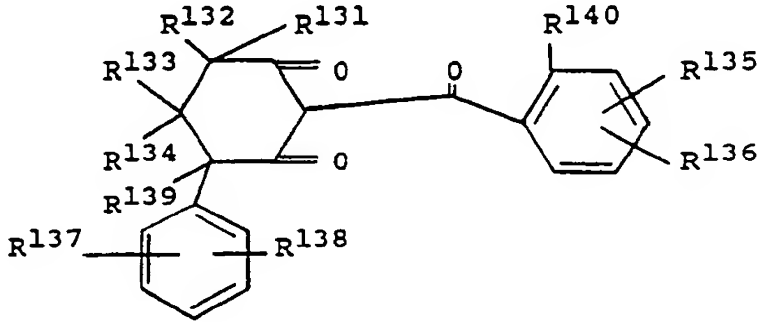


wherein R^{26}-R^{29} independently represent hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl or R^{26} and R^{27} together represent C_2-C_5 alkylene, or R^{28} and R^{29} together represent C_2-C_5 alkylene; W^2 represents oxygen sulfur or sulfonyl and R^{30} represents substituted phenyl:



wherein R^{15} represents hydrogen, halogen, C_1 or C_2 alkyl, C_1 or C_2 alkoxy, nitro, cyano, C_1 or C_2 haloalkyl, or R_mSO_n wherein R_m represents C_1 or C_2 alkyl and n represents 0, 1 or 2, tri- or di-fluoromethyl; or tri- or di-fluoromethoxy; and R^{16} and R^{17} independently represent hydrogen, halogen, C_1-C_4 alkyl, C_1 - C_4 alkoxy, trifluoromethoxy, cyano, nitro, C_1-C_4 haloalkyl, R_bSO_n- wherein n represents 0, 1 or 2, and R_b represents C_1-C_4 alkyl, C_1-C_4 alkyl substituted with halogen or cyano, phenyl, or benzyl;

or



wherein

R^{140} represents halogen; C_1 or C_2 alkyl; C_1 or C_2 alkoxy; tri- or di-fluoromethoxy; nitro; cyano; C_1 or C_2 haloalkyl; R^aSO_n- wherein n represents 0 or 2; and R^a represents C_1 or C_2 alkyl; tri- or di-fluoromethyl;

R^{131} represents hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl;

R^{132} represents hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl;

R^{131} and R^{132} together represent C_2-C_5 alkylene;

R^{133} represents hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl;

R^{134} represents hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl;

R^{133} and R^{134} together represent C_2-C_5 alkylene;

R^{135}, R^{136} , R^{137} and R^{138} independently represent (1) hydrogen; (2) chlorine, fluorine or bromine; (3) C_1-C_4 alkyl; (4) C_1-C_4 alkoxy; (5) trifluoromethoxy; (6) cyano; (7) nitro; (8) C_1-C_4 haloalkyl; (9) R^bSO_n- wherein n represents 0, 1 or 2; and

R^b represents (a) C_1-C_4 alkyl;

(b) C_1-C_4 alkyl substituted with halogen or cyano;

(c) phenyl; or

(d) benzyl;

(10) $-NR^cR^d$ wherein

R^c and R^d independently represent hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl;

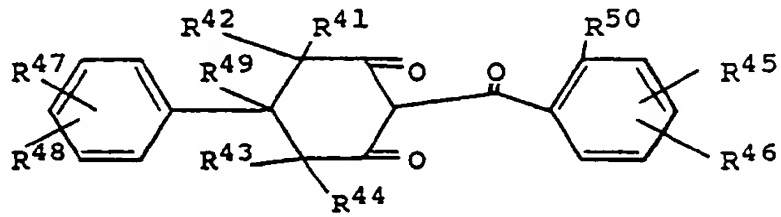
(11) $R^eC(O)$- wherein R^e represents C_1-C_4 alkyl or C_1-C_4 alkoxy;

(12) $-SO_2NR^cR^d$ wherein R^c and R^d are as defined above; and

(13) $-N(R^c)C(O)R^d$ wherein R^e and R^d are as defined above; and

R^{139} represents hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl;

or



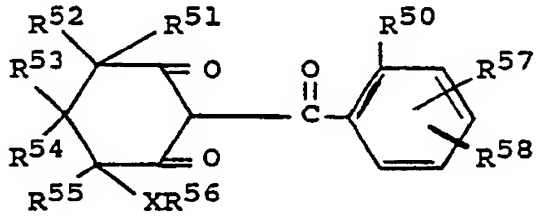
wherein

R^{50} represents halogen; C_1 or C_2 alkyl; C_1 or C_2 alkoxy; tri- or di-fluoromethoxy; nitro; cyano; C_1 or C_2 haloalkyl; R^aSO_n- wherein n represents 0 or 2; and R^a represents C_1 or C_2 alkyl; tri- or di-fluoromethyl;

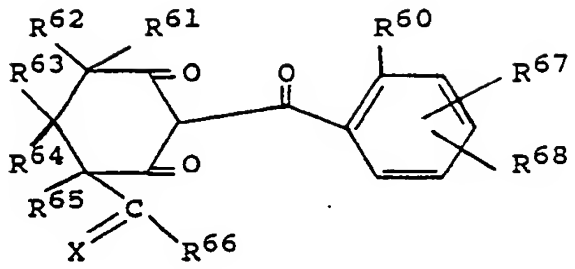
R^{41} represents hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl;

R^{42} represents hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl;

R^{41} and R^{42} together represent C_2-C_5 alkylene;
R^{43} represents hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl;
R^{44} represents hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl;
R^{43} and R^{44} together represent C_2-C_5 alkylene;
R^{45}, R^{46}, R^{47} and R^{48} independently represent (1) hydrogen; (2) chlorine, fluorine or bromine; (3) C_1-C_4 alkyl; (4) C_1-C_4 alkoxy; (5) trifluoromethoxy; (6) cyano; (7) nitro; (8) C_1-C_4 haloalkyl; (9) R^bSO_n- wherein n represents 0, 1 or 2; and
R^b represents (a) C_1-C_4 alkyl;
(b) C_1-C_4 alkyl substituted with halogen or cyano;
(c) phenyl; or
(d) benzyl;
(10) $-NR^cR^d$ wherein
R^c and R^d independently represent hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl;
(11) $R^eC(O)$- wherein R^e represents C_1-C_4 alkyl or C_1-C_4 alkoxy;
(12) $-SO_2NR^cR^d$ wherein R^c and R^d are as defined above; or
(13) $-N(R^c)C(O)R^d$ wherein R^e and R^d are as defined above; and R^{49} represents hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl;
or



wherein
X represents oxy, thio, sulfinyl or sulfonyl;
R^{50} represents halogen; C_1 or C_2 alkyl; C_1 or C_2 alkoxy; tri- or di-fluoromethoxy; nitro; cyano; C_1 or C_2 haloalkyl; R^aSO_n- wherein n represents 0 or 2, and R^a represents C_1 or C_2 alkyl; tri- or di-fluoromethyl;
R^{51} represents hydrogen; C_1-C_4 alkyl; or optionally substituted phenyl;
R^{52} represents hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl; or
R^{51} and R^{52} together represent C_2-C_5 alkylene;
R^{53} represents hydrogen; C_1-C_4 alkyl; or optionally substituted phenyl provided that not both R^{51} and R^{53} represent phenyl or substituted phenyl;
R^{54} represents hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl;
R^{55} represent hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl;
R^{56} represents C_1-C_4 alkyl, C_1-C_4 haloalkyl, or phenyl and
R^{57} and R^{58} independently represent (1) hydrogen; (2) halogen; (3) C_1-C_4 alkyl; (4) C_1-C_4 alkoxy; (5) trifluoromethoxy; (6) cyano; (7) nitro; (8) C_1-C_4 haloalkyl; (9) R^bSO_n- wherein n represents 0, 1 or 2; and
R^b represents (a) C_1-C_4 alkyl;
(b) C_1-C_4 alkyl substituted with halogen or cyano;
(c) phenyl; or
(d) benzyl;
(10) $-NR^cR^d$, $-SO_2NR^cR^d$, $-N(R^c)C(O)R^d$ wherein
R^c and R^d independently represent hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl; or $R^eC(O)$- wherein R^e represents C_1-C_4 alkyl or C_1-C_4 alkoxy;
or



wherein

X represents oxygen or NR^{69} wherein R^{69} represents hydrogen, C_1-C_4 alkyl, or C_1-C_4 alkoxy;

R^{60} represents halogen; C_1 or C_2 alkyl; C_1 or C_2 alkoxy; tri- or di-fluoromethoxy; nitro; cyano; C_1 or C_2 haloalkyl; R^aSO_n- wherein n represents 0 or 2; and R^a represents C_1 or C_2 alkyl; tri- or di-fluoromethyl,

R^{61} represents hydrogen; C_1-C_4 alkyl; or optionally substituted phenyl;

R^{62} represents hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl; or

R^{61} and R^{62} together represent C_2-C_5 alkylene;

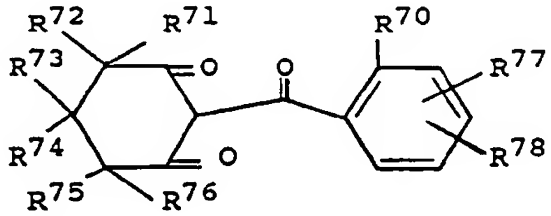
R^{63} represents hydrogen; C_1-C_4 alkyl; or optionally substituted phenyl, provided that not both R^{61} and R^{63} represent phenyl or substituted phenyl;

R^{64} represents hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl;

R^{65} represents hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl;

R^{66} represents C_1-C_4 alkyl or C_1-C_4 haloalkyl;

R^{67} and R^{68} independently represent (1) hydrogen; (2) halogen; (3) C_1-C_4 alkyl; (4) C_1-C_4 alkoxy; (5) trifluoromethoxy; (6) cyano; (7) nitro; (8) C_1-C_4 haloalkyl; (9) R^bSO_n- wherein n represent 0, 1 or 2; and R^b represents (a) C_1-C_4 alkyl;
(b) C_1-C_4 alkyl substituted with halogen or cyano;
(c) phenyl; or
(d) benzyl;
(10) $-NR^cR^d$, $-SO_2NR^cR^d$ and $-N(R^c)C(O)R^d$ wherein R^c and R^d independently represent hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl; or
(11) $R^eC(O)$- wherein R^e represents C_1-C_4 alkyl or C_1-C_4 alkoxy;
or



wherein

R^{70} represents halogen; C_1 or C_2 alkyl; C_1 or C_2 alkoxy; tri- or di-fluoromethoxy; nitro; cyano; C_1 or C_2 haloalkyl; R^aSO_n- wherein n represents 0 or 2; and R^a represents C_1 or C_2 alkyl; tri- or di-fluoromethyl; cyano, nitro, C_1 or C_2 alkylthio or C_1 or C_2 alkylsulfonyl;

R^{71} represents hydrogen; C_1-C_4 alkyl; halogen; or optionally substituted phenyl;

R^{72} represents hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl; or

R^{71} and R^{72} together represent C_2-C_5 alkylene;

R^{73} represents hydrogen; C_1-C_4 alkyl; or optionally substituted phenyl, provided that not both R^{71} and R^{73} represent phenyl or substituted phenyl;

R^{74} represents hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl;

R^{75} represents hydrogen, halogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl;

R^{76} represents halogen, nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl; $-C(O)NR^b{}_2$ wherein R^b represents hydrogen or C_1 or C_2 alkyl; and

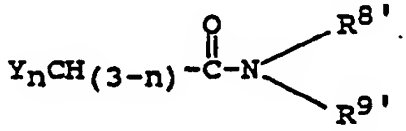
R^{77} and R^{78} independently represent (1) hydrogen; (2) halogen; (3) C_1-C_4 alkyl; (4) C_1-C_4 alkoxy; (5) trifluoromethoxy; (6) cyano; (7) nitro; (8) C_1-C_4 haloalkyl; (9) R^bSO_n- wherein n represents 0, 1 or 2; and

R^b represents (a) C_1-C_4 alkyl;
(b) C_1-C_4 alkyl substituted with halogen or cyano;
(c) phenyl; or
(d) benzyl;
(10) $-NR^cR^d$; $-SO_2NR^cR^d$, and $-N(R^c)C(O)R^d$ wherein
R^c and R^d independently represent hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl; or
(11) $R^eC(O)$- wherein R^e represents C_1-C_4 alkyl or C_1-C_4 alkoxy.

4. A composition as claimed in any of claims 1 to 3 wherein the antidotally-active component is an amide of a haloalkanoic acid, preferably dichloroacetic acid.

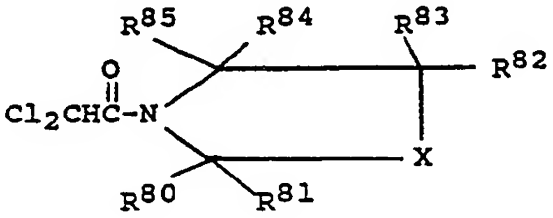
5. A composition as claimed in any of claims 1 to 4 wherein the antidotally-active component is an amide of a haloalkanoic acid wherein the amide nitrogen atom is in an oxazolidine or thiazolidine ring.

6. A composition as claimed in any of claims 1 to 5 wherein the antidotally-active component corresponds to the following general formula:



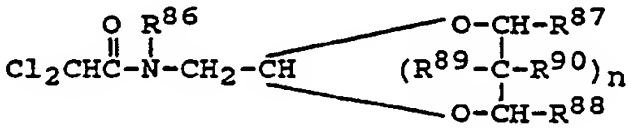
wherein n represents 1 or 3, Y represents chlorine or bromine and $R^{8'}$ and $R^{9'}$ independently represent C_1-C_{12} alkyl; C_2-C_{12} alkenyl, C_1-C_4 alkylene substitute with phenyl; dialkoxyalkyl wherein the alkoxy and alkyl groups each have from 1 to 4 carbon atoms and $R^{8'}$ and $R^{9'}$ together represent C_1-C_4 alkyleneoxy alkylene, or alkylenethioalkylene substituted with a spiro-5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring, phenyl or alkyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl;

or



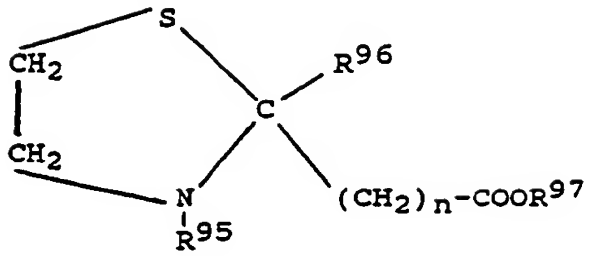
wherein R^{80}, R^{81}, R^{82}, R^{83} and R^{85} independently represent hydrogen, alkyl, alkyl sulfonyl methyl or phenyl, or R^{80} and R^{81} taken together represent alkylene; and X represents oxygen or sulfur optionally substituted by one or two methyl groups and X represents oxygen or sulfur;

or



wherein R^{86} represents alkyl, alkenyl or alkynyl; R^{87}, R^{88} , R^{89} and R^{90} independently represent hydrogen or methyl; and n represents 0 or 1;

or



wherein R^{95} represents -C(=O)-R^{98}

wherein R^{98} represents C_1-C_3 haloalkyl containing from 1 to 3 halogen atoms or optionally substituted phenyl; R^{96} represents hydrogen, methyl or phenyl; R^{97} represents C_1-C_8 alkyl, C_5 or C_6 cycloalkyl, cyclohexylmethyl, optionally substituted phenyl, optionally substituted benzyl, allyl or propargyl; and n represents 0 or 1.

7. A composition as claimed in any of claims 1 to 6 wherein the antidotally-active component is 2,2-dimethyl-N-dichloroacetylthiazolidine.

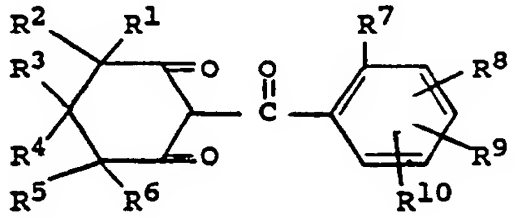
8. A composition as claimed in any of claims 1 to 7 wherein the herbicidally-active component comprises from 11 to 42 carbon atoms.

9. A process for the production of a composition as claimed in claim 1 characterised in that it comprises mixing the components.

10. A method of controlling undesired vegetation in the presence of desired vegetation characterised in that it comprises applying a composition as claimed in claim 1.

11. A method of reducing injury to a crop caused by a herbicidally-active component as defined in claim 1 characterised in that it comprises applying to soil, crop or crop seed a non-phytotoxic antidotally-effective amount of an antidotally-active component as defined in claim 1, the weight ratio of herbicide component:antidote component being from 0.1:1 to 30:1.

12. A method as claimed in claim 10 or claim 11 wherein the herbicidally-active component corresponds to the following general formula:



wherein

R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5 and R^6 independently represent hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl or

R^1 or R^3 represent R_aO-C(=O)- wherein

R_a represents C_1-C_4 alkyl;

phenyl, optionally substituted by from 2 to 5 methyl groups;

or wherein R^1 and R^2, or R^3 and R^4, taken together represent C_2-C_5 alkylene;

R^7 represents halogen; cyano; C_1-C_4 alkyl; C_1-C_4 haloalkyl; R_kSO_n wherein R_k represents C_1-C_4 alkyl and n represents 0, 1 or 2; C_1-C_4 alkoxy; or nitro;

R^8, R^9 and R^{10} independently represent hydrogen or halogen; C_1-C_4 alkyl; C_1-C_4 alkoxy, trifluoromethoxy; cyano; nitro; C_1-C_4 haloalkyl; C_1-C_4 alkylthio; or phenoxy optionally substituted with halogen and/or halomethyl;

$R_bS(O)_n$ wherein n represents 0, 1 or 2; and R_b represents C_1-C_4 alkyl, C_1-C_4 haloalkyl, phenyl or benzyl,

R_c-C(=O)-NH- wherein R_c represents C_1-C_4 alkyl,

$-NR_dR_e$ wherein R_d and R_e independently represent hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl;

$R_fC(O)$- wherein R_f represents hydrogen, C_1-C_4 alkyl, C_1-C_4 haloalkyl or C_1-C_4 alkoxy;

$SO_2NR_gR_h$ wherein R_g and R_h independently represent hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl;
or R^8 and R^9 taken together form a ring with two adjacent carbon atoms of the phenyl ring to which they are attached.

13. 2,2-dimethyl-N-dichloroacetyl thiazolidine.

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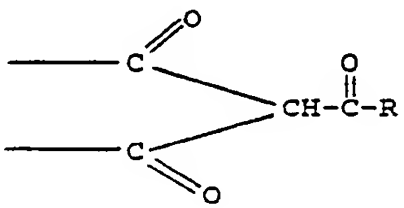
(54) Herbicidal compositions of acylated 1,3-dicarbonyl herbicides and antidotes therefor.

(57) A herbicidal composition characterised in that it comprises a herbicidally effective amount of an acylated 1,3-dicarbonyl compound corresponding to the following general formula:



or a tautomeric form thereof wherein R represents a substituted aromatic moiety; and a non-phytotoxic antidotally-effective amount of a compound selected from amides of haloalkanoic acids, aromatic oxime derivatives, thiazole carboxylic acids and derivatives thereof and 1,8-naphthalic anhydride, the weight ratio of herbicide component:antidote component being from 0.1:1 to 30:1 is disclosed, as is the production and use thereof.

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European Patent Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 88 30 6071

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.4)
A	PESTICIDE SCIENCE, vol. 14, no. 1, February 1983, pages 40-48, Oxford, GB; C. PARKER: "Herbicide antidotes - a review" ---	1-12	A 01 N 25/32 A 01 N 35/06 A 01 N 35/10 A 01 N 43/40 A 01 N 43/16 A 01 N 43/18 A 01 N 43/54 A 01 N 41/10 A 01 N 37/42
X	FR-A-2 212 336 (STAUFFER) * Page 4, example 2 * -----	13	

TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.4)

A 01 N

The present search report has been drawn up for all claims

Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner
THE HAGUE	25-05-1990	DECORTE D.

CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS

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